Animal Science

AUG 8 '45

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLI
NUMBER 8

CALGARY, ALBERTA
AUGUST, 1945

FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

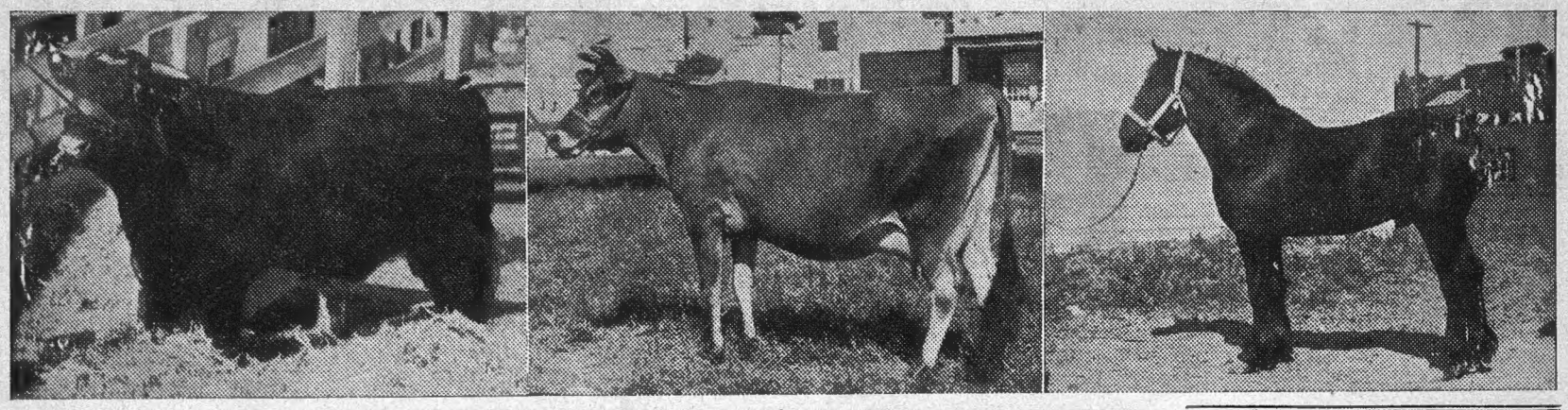
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Calgary Show Brings Out Fine Livestock



CALGARY'S summer livestock exhibition in point of number and quality of entries in horse, cattle and sheep classes was one of the most successful in recent years. The swine section of the show was cancelled as a result of the prevalence of rhinitis in certain areas of the province.

A number of eastern breeders again had strong herds and flocks over the western fairs circuit, but Alberta entries stood up well in the ring and carried off their share of the ribbons. Following the placing of awards in keenly contested classes, championships were awarded as follows:

CATTLE—

SHORTHORNS — Grand champion and junior champion bull, Rockville Supreme Command, P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller.

Senior champion bull, Aberfeldy Field Marshal, John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston, Ont.

Reserve grand champion bull, Glenburn Knight Templar, Gardhouse.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Aberfeldy Butterfly, Gardhouse.

Junior champion female and reserve grand, Maxine Duchess, T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail.

HEREFORDS — Grand champion and junior champion bull, Carlos Real, Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel.

Reserve champion bull, Stanway Domino L.R.D. 223rd, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail.

Senior champion bull, Willow Springs Baldwin 313, Frank Collicutt, Crossfield.

Grand champion and junior champion female, Fuchsia Standard 44th, W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton.

Reserve grand champion female, Lady Riskmore 44th, Crawford-Frost.

Senior champion female, Belle Donald 217th, Chas. Bull & Sons, Calgary.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—Grand champion and junior champion bull, Lucy's Bandolier of Anoka, Edwards Bros., Watford, Ont.

Senior champion and reserve champion bull, Craven's Revolution Bonnie Lad, Kenneth Holt, Craven, Sask.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Barbara M of Anoka 8th, Edwards Bros.

Junior champion and reserve champion female, Craven's Revolution Blackcap 5th, Kenneth Holt.

HOLSTEINS—Grand champion and senior champion bull, Westland Hayden Monarch, Hays Ltd., Calgary.

Reserve grand champion, Daleford Fernie Little Joe, G. M. Gibb, South Edmonton.

Junior champion bull, Beverley Maramara Wayne, Hays Ltd.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Tuxedo Ragapple Nettie, Davidson & Hays, Calgary.

Reserve grand champion female, Galside Queen Ormsby Heilo, G. M. Gibb.

Junior champion female, Hays Hayden Ruth, Hays Ltd.

JERSEYS — Grand champion and senior champion bull, Lindell Lady's Royal, Bellavista Farms, Milner, B.C.

Reserve grand champion bull, Edgely Standard Noble Jester, Fred Yeabsley, Calgary.

Junior champion bull, Bellavista Signalman Royal, Bellavista Farms.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Mountainview Jester's Molly, Fred Yeabsley.

Reserve grand champion female, Whitehills Royal Trixie, Fred Yeabsley.

Junior champion female, Fairmeade Lady Pilot 2nd, Fairmeade Farms, Milner, B.C.

AYRSHIRES—Grand champion and senior champion bull, Strathglass Generals Valor, Hodgson and Borrett, Forest Lawn, Alta.

Reserve grand champion bull, Woodlands Blue Ribbon, Rowland Ness, Deer Junior champion bull, Chestermere Golden Major, Hodgson and Borrett.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Strathview Swanky Butter Baby, Rowland Ness.

Reserve grand champion and reserve senior champion female, Sylvancrest Hortense, A. C. Anderson, Calgary.

Junior champion female, Sylvancrest Lady Lucky, A. C. Anderson.

HORSES—

CLYDESDALES — Grand champion stallion, Kaladar Kelly, C. Dunham, Fairlight, Sask.

Reserve, Chosen Winalot, Lawrence M. Rye, Edmonton.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Rosetta, Thos. McMillan, Calgary.

Reserve, Strathore Queen, James S. Thomson, Midnapore, Alta.

Junior champion female, Kaladar Heather, C. Dunham.

PERCHERONS — Grand champion stallion, Ruby's Prince Laet, N. S. Charlton, Carstairs, Alta.

Reserve, Justamere Professor, Justhome Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Starlight Koncarness, H. E. Salter, Calgary.

Reserve grand and reserve senior champion female, Leona, Justhome Ranch.

Junior champion female, Justhome Netta, Justhome Ranch.

BELGIANS — Junior and grand champion female, Park Lake Patsy, H. E. Salter, Calgary.

THOROUGHBREDS — Champion stallion, Fort Burdock, N. J. Christie, Calgary.

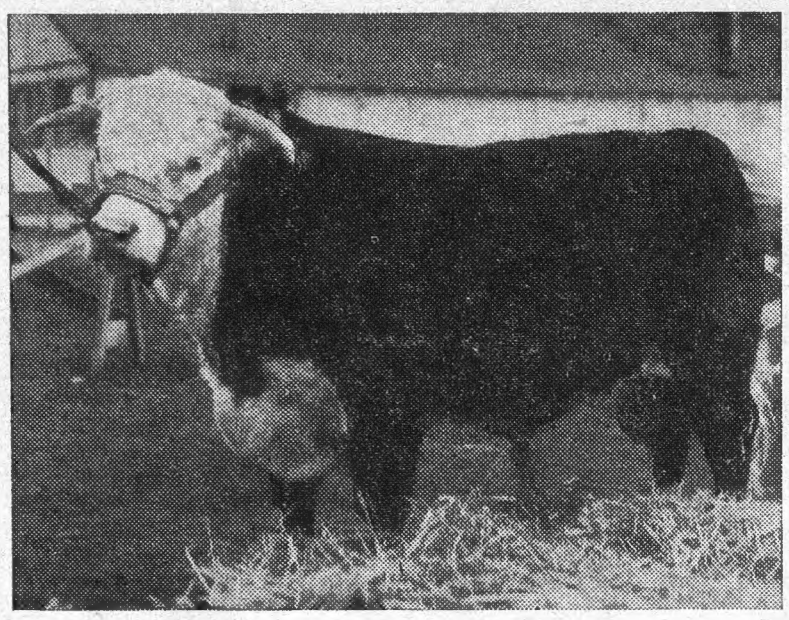
Reserve, Hi-V-York, K. Inamasu, Calgary.

Champion mare, Yeovill, Mrs. James Anderson, Calgary.

Reserve, Blanche Flame, Burrows and Walker, Edmonton.

A showy line-up of four-horse teams,

(*Continued on page* 31)



SHOWRING CHAMPIONS

Here are the winners of the purple ribbon as best of their respective breeds at the Calgary summer exhibition.

TOP LEFT—*Grand champion Shorthorn bull, Rockville Supreme Command, shown by P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.*

TOP CENTRE—*Grand Champion Jersey female, Mountainview Jester's Molly, shown by Fred Yeabsley, Calgary.*

TOP RIGHT—*Grand champion Percheron stallion, Ruby's Prince Laet, shown by N. S. Charlton, Carstairs, Alta.*

BELOW—*Grand champion Hereford bull, Carlos Real, shown by Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel, Alta.*

Champions at 1945 Stampede

STAMPEDE features of the 1945 Calgary Exhibition again drew their thousands of spectators, the largest attendance in the history of the perennial show. For six days cowboys battled it out with the toughest of wild bronks and steers in the infield, while on the racetrack the thrills and spills of the chuckwagon races kept the interest of the crowds in this "rangeland derby" classic at a high pitch.

Official winners and times in this event, posted after the final heat of the five-day contest, marked by superb horsemanship and daring on the part of drivers and their outriders, were as follows:

1, Alvin Hilker (6:16.2); 2, J. J. Swain (6:17); 3, Dick Cosgrave (6:25.1); 4, Buckhorn Ranch (6:27.4); 5, Ronald Glass (6:30.1); 6, Johnston and Higgins (6:31); 7, Ralph Innocent (6:34.3); 8, Noble Bros. (6:34.4); 9, Theo Thage (6:45); 10, Tom Lauder (6:47.3); 11, Jim Ross (6:49.1); 12, Slim Fenton (7:06).

Here are the new champions named in the 1945 Stampede:

North American champion all-round cowboy: Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana.

Canadian champion all-round cowboy: Jimmy Robinson, Pincher Creek.

North American Saddle Bronk Riding: 1, Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana ($640); 2, Bob Olson, Helena, Mont., ($513); 3, Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, ($42); 4, Frank Voros, Hardisty, ($171).

Canadian Saddle Bronk Riding — 1, Frank Duce, Cardston ($184); 2, Bob Fisher, Neutral Hills ($138); 3, Carl Olson, Ribstone ($92); 4, Wally Lindstrom, Airdrie ($46).

Bareback Horse Riding — 1, Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, ($428); Bud Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana ($321); 3, Jack Wade, Haywood, Calif., ($214); 4, Gordon Doan, Halkirk, ($107).

Calf roping (four-calf total): 1, Floyd Peters, Havre, Mont., 75 4/5 ($920); 2, Pat Burton, Claresholm, 89 1/5 ($690); 3, W. W. Mounkes, Okotoks, 102 4/5 ($460); 4, Toots Burton, Claresholm, 112 2/5 ($230).

Steer decorating (three-steer total): 1, Floyd Peters, Havre, Mont., 17 4/5 ($625); 2, Glen Tyler, Modesto, Calif., 24 2/5 ($468); 3, Frank McDonald, Maycroft, 30 4/5 ($312); 4, Frank Manyfingers, Hillspring, 34 3/5 ($156).

Men's steer riding: 1, Jimmy Schumaker, Phoenix, Ariz. ($476); 2, Jerry Ambler, Glenwood, Wash. ($357); 3, Lewis Palmer, Vulcan ($238); 4, Ger-

ald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas ($119).

Boys' steer riding: 1, Bob Duce, Cardston ($88); 2, Johnson Powderface, Longview ($66); 3, Dean Lafferty, Morley ($44); 4, Jackie Cook, Cochrane ($22).

Wild cow milking championship: Cliff Vandergrift, Turner Valley.

Champion wild horse race rider — Jack Spotted Eagle, Gleichen.

Special Awards:

Best roping horse: Jack Streeter, Stavely.

Fastest roping time of week: Floyd Peters, Havre, Montana.

Most colourful chuck wagon contestant's costume: Dick Cosgrave, Rosebud.

Best dressed cowboy: Turk Greenough, Red Lodge, Montana.

Chuck wagon outriders' special (for outriders with fewest penalties): Tie, Johnston and Higgins, Okotoks, and Tom Lauder, Innisfail.

• • •

They "Missed The Boat"

LAST winter and early spring, prior to and during the sittings of the McDougall Commission on co-operative taxation, the straw organization known as the Income Tax Payers' Association set out to enlist business support in its crusade to get farmer co-operatives taxed. The Wheat Pools were the main target.

The campaign achieved some results in the Canadian business world. In any event not a single outstanding Canadian businessman came out publicly in support of the Pools and co-operatives.

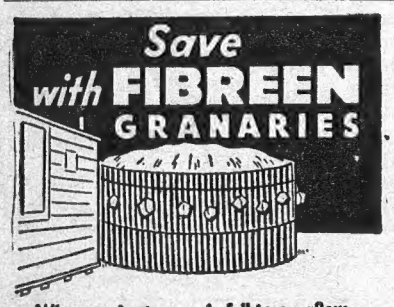
A similar drive was started in the United States. But American business people are shrewd. Now we have the spectacle of American businessmen of prominence opposing any move to apply corporation income tax against farm co-operatives' surplus earnings.

For instance, one prominent U.S. businessman says: "Business cannot afford to engage in a life and death struggle with the farm people of America . . . We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by fighting with the farm co-operatives.'

Canadian businessmen should never have followed the lead given by the reactionary eastern financial newspapers in this matter. Many of them now know they made a bad mistake.—

—Advt.

Alberta Wheat Pool



When grain storage is full to overflowing yet harvesting can't wait, turn to Fibreen Portable Granaries. Don't waste grain, every bushel is needed even though it can't be moved to the elevator promptly. Fibreen is tough, flexible and weatherproof. Use it also to line old granaries or place it on the ground when piling grain in the field. Ideal, too, for protecting hay stacks — merely weigh it in place. It is Low in cost, Fibreen saves because it protects. Your local Alexander Murray dealer will give you full information — or write us direct for samples.

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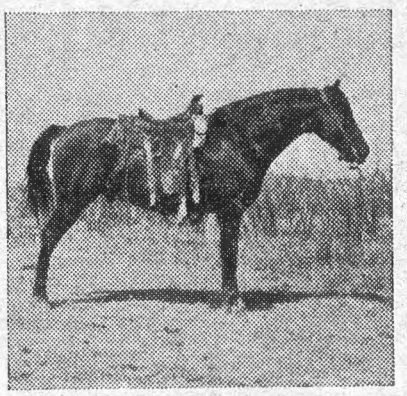
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ALEXANDER MURRAY AND COMPANY

St. Boniface, Manitoba

Mayland Buys Big Gilchrist Ranch Holdings and Hereford Herds

ONE of the biggest ranch deals in the West in many years was announced last week in the purchase of controlling interest in the land, leases and cattle of Gilchrist Brothers' Bar X Bar ranches by A. H. Mayland, Calgary packing plant and oil operator. Involved in the sale are 300,000 acres in the shortgrass country of Southeastern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, of which 20,000 acres is deeded land, the remainder leased. Seven thousand head of highly-bred Hereford cattle also changed hands in the deal. The price involved in the sale of the big holdings was not divulged, but is estimated by stockmen to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars. The property includes five well-known ranches: the Cross Z, part of the old Blacktail, the lower Spencer, the Lost River, which is one of the pioneer horse ranches in the Southeast, and the Deer Creek. The Gilchrists will retain ownership of their White Mud ranch in Saskatchewan.



AT HOME ON THE RANGE

Here is the Tennessee Walking Horse, "Chief Justice Allen", imported from the United States by Gilchrist Bros., of Manyberries.

He weighs about 1,125 lbs., and stands 51/2 hands. He is a double grandson of the original "Roan Allen", one of the foundation horses in the Tennessee Walking Horse Stud Book. He is regarded as an ideal type of stock horse for use on the range.

Gilchrist Brothers have been ranching for many years, having started in the early days south of Maple Creek. Their operating headquarters recently have been at Manyberries. Three of the brothers, C. H., A. F. and Joseph D. will continue to manage the properties under the new ownership, while the fourth, Rube, is retiring on account of ill-health. He has been active for many years in the affairs of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

Mr. Mayland is president of the Union Packing Co. at Calgary, president of Gas and Oil Products Ltd. and the Artic Oil Co. In addition, he owns a number of smaller ranch properties, including a sheep ranch near Brooks and the former Thompson ranch at Ronalane.

Two Plants to Start Operations this Fall Processing Horsemeat

THE Horse Co-operative Marketing Association will be ready to handle surplus horses this fall. The Edmonton horse packing plant should be in operation by September 15 and the Swift Current plant by October 1, says a recent announcement.

Farmers wishing to use these facilities must become shareholders at the rate of a one-dollar share per horse handled through the association. To aid with the financing of this venture farmers are being urged to register the number of surplus horses they have for disposal and to take out the required shares as soon as possible.

Horses will be paid for on the basis of two cents per pound for well-fleshed animals, less the dollar share if not previously paid, and a small handling charge to look after capital investment and reserve fund. All profits will be credited to the producer, and will be returned to him on a revolving-door plan as the board of directors deem advisable. All freight expenses over and above 25 cents per hundredweight will be absorbed by the Association.

To secure information as to the number of horses available in the province, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture is sending out details of the plan to its affiliated member bodies. They, in turn, are asked to supply information as to the horse owners and the number of animals for disposal in their respective districts, or farmers and ranchers may write direct to the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, 525 Lougheed Building, Calgary, stating the number of horses they wish to dispose of through the Horse Co-operative Marketing Association.

* * *

Policeman (to a gentleman staggering home at 3 a.m.)—"Where are you going at this time of night?"

"To a lecture."

Winners Announced In Prize Contest

CHEQUES have been mailed out to the prizewinners in the contest sponsored by the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW who most nearly estimated the total attendance at the 1945 Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

The attendance for the week, officially announced by the management, was 294,101, the greatest in the history of the show and an increase of 8,643 over last year's figure.

While a number of contestants sent in estimates considerably exceeding the official total, the judges found that the nearest one and winner of the first prize was on the low side, by only 651. This prize is shared by two persons who sent in a joint entry coupon.

The list of prizewinners, with their estimates and the variaton of their figures from the actual total, is as follows:

1. $100—Wm. Knaupt and H. Tucker, Ponoka, Alta.—293,450 (651)
2. $60—Bert Weber, Blackie, Alta. ——————293,385 (716)
3. $40—Mrs. Tony Hawryschuk, Falkland, B.C. ——293,322 (779)
4. $25—Helen Revak, Box 121, Taber, Alta. ——————295,000 (899)
5. $15—D. A. Menzies, Box 450, Dauphin, Man. ——292,760 (1340)
6. $10—David Davidson, Rainier, Alta. ——————295,458 (1357)

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Editorial

JUST when many Canadians fondly believed that wartime restrictions were on the way out, meat again goes back on the ration list. We are constantly reminded these days that we live in a small world. Nevertheless, it is a complicated one—perhaps the complications have increased with the shrinkage in space. At any rate, Canada now has problems undreamed of some years ago.

Rationing of meat does not mean that the supplies in the country would not allow Canadians to have all the meat that they could pay for. Last year they consumed an average of 138.8 pounds each. Rather, it means that this average consumption must be somewhat reduced. Against this figure, United States civilians ate 147 pounds of meat, but it is pointed out that industrial centers represent a much greater proportion of the population in United States than in Canada and that in many of these localities the workers' war-swollen payrolls developed "sirloin pocketbooks".

Continued large-scale American warfare in the Pacific demands vast quantities of foodstuffs for the forces, and Lend-lease shipments of meat and other foods to Britain and other European countries have shrunk in proportion. This has intensified the demand on Canada for food supplies for hungry peoples, a cry which cannot be ignored.

Our earlier experience with rationing showed that Canadians ate more meat during that period than they did before—hence the tightening in the present ration. United States civilians still are living under a system of meat rationing. An eastern authority has pointed out that in the global war effort Canada is "on the spot". We have our American neighbors on one side, Britain and the hungry European countries on another. It's a small world.

★

A FOOD shortage and its illicit shadow, the black market, develop some peculiar angles. United States authorities have had a good deal of trouble trying to enforce meat price ceilings, and it is widely admitted that a big share of meat reaches consumers through illegal traders and at prices that have no relation to the ceiling.

The same is true of poultry, in which a flourishing black market has long existed. The latest complaint comes from the secretary of the International Baby Chick Association in Kansas City. He declares that black market operators are not only buying up entire laying flocks for meat, but that in Eastern and Pacific states they are taking high quality breeding flocks upon which hatcheries depend for hatching eggs. These are the key to the nation's poultry and egg supply for the next year, and some hatcheries have been compelled to pay as much as 8 cents each for eggs.

He charges that live poultry and egg ceilings are being ignored and that established trade channels are idle under O.P.A. supervision, while the black marketeers run wild, and he contends that the ceilings might just as well be removed to permit supply and demand again to rule.

Canada's experience with control of prices has been much more fortunate. Black marketing has not been common, particularly in the West, and producers and consumers alike have accepted the regulation of business with good grace.

★

THE farm products floor price policy of the Dominion Government has recently come under fire from a number of quarters. This program, designed for post-war application under the Agricultural Prices Support Act, is considered by many farmers and economists to be a step in the right direction, but they believe it to be unsatisfactory in many ways.

Criticism of several features of the plan was voiced by W. J. Parker, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, addressing technical agriculturists in convention at Saskatoon. Sharp fluctuations in prices of farm products were a major cause of agricultural instability, he pointed out, and such swings made it impossible to relate farm production to consumer needs. The floor price plan, which operated only when agricultural prices fell to some predetermined level could have little influence on fluctuation trends.

"A floor price policy must do two things," he observed, "it must maintain an adequate income to producers and encourage the production of a commodity to meet the dietary needs of the consumer." There must not be a fixed pattern of production ignoring consumer needs and desires.

The policy was further criticized on the grounds that it covered only the transition period between war and peace, that it did not take into consideration agriculture's most important product, wheat, and that it was out of line with international planning and United Nations' attempts to place world agriculture on a sound foundation to raise the living standards of peoples of the world. Organized agriculture, said Mr. Parker, felt that international commodity agreements covering the major farm crops were essential to world peace and definite steps already had been taken to promote such international co-operation.

DENMARK has come through her period of bondage better off economically than perhaps any other over-run country in Europe. In comparison with other Continental peoples the Danes did not go hungry. Their bread ration was higher than that in Germany, their sugar ration was as high as that of the British people and their fat allowance was 40 per cent higher than the British ration.

Danish agriculture was not seriously interrupted during the earlier years of occupation, but in 1944 German demands for foodstuffs increased, a shortage of fodder became acute and a heavy slaughter of cattle was inevitable. On the other hand, the number of pigs at the beginning of this year had reached about two million, or double the number reported in June, 1942. It is a tribute to the efficiency of Danish agriculture that despite war-enforced shortages of fertilizers from Germany and livestock feeds imported by sea, production was kept at a high level.

To the limit of her ability, Denmark still is an exporting nation. Her bacon, butter and eggs now are going to feed hungry mouths in surrounding countries. This will be her task for some time. After that, when shipping provides her farmers with the feeds and fertilizers they need, she will again be a strong competitor on Britain's imported food market.

★

WHILE Canada's population has increased by some 3,664,000 during the quarter-century since the last war, the proportion in East and West has remained constant. Statisticians interested in such matters point out that the provinces Ontario and eastward in 1918 contained 72.3 per cent of the Dominion's population of 8,148,000 while Manitoba and westward had 27.7 per cent. Exactly the same ratio prevailed for 11,812,000 Canadians to 1943.

Significant, however, for agriculture and its related industries is the fact that the same period has seen a pronounced shift westward in the centre of livestock production. At June 1, 1918, the East had 60.5 per cent of all the cattle in Canada, 66.3 per cent of all the hogs and 78.7 per cent of the sheep. At June 1, 1944, the same Eastern provinces had only 51.7 per cent of the cattle, 40.6 per cent of the hogs and 45.7 per cent of the sheep. In 1944 the West had 59.4 per cent of Canada's hogs as against 32.7 per cent in 1918. However, a marked reduction in the West in 1945 indicates at present a fairly even hog distribution between East and West.

Human population of the Dominion during this period has increased faster than its meat animals. While in 1918 there were 1.23 head of cattle, .52 head of hogs and .37 head of sheep for every person in Canada, or a total of 2.12 animals per capita, the latest figures show only .87 cattle, .65 hogs and .31 sheep, a total of 1.83 animals per person.



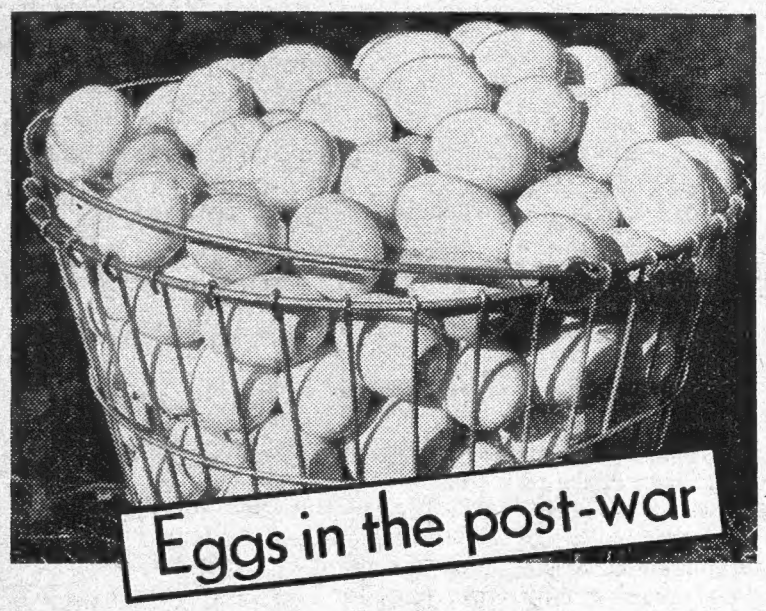
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Export constitutes about 35% of Canada's egg business. Canadian poultrymen, in post-war export of eggs, enjoy certain very definite advantages such as unsurpassed quality in shell and dried eggs; good possibilities of a permanent frozen egg market; and the benefits of scientific progress which may create new products even better than frozen eggs.

In this programme every agricultural college and experimental station will play an important part, offering an up-to-date service of practical, helpful information, for the asking.

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Dr. Fairfield Retires After Long Service To Agriculture as Lethbridge Farm Chief

DR. W. H. Fairfield, for 39 years superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm and one of the noted agricultural scientists of Canada, has retired but will probably continue to reside at Lethbridge. He owns the old family homestead near Kingston, Ont., but the West, he admits, is in his blood.

Ontario-born, Dr. Fairfield came west to Colorado as a young man and graduated from the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins. He received his bachelor's and master's degree from Fort Collins and there also became acquainted with irrigation farming. For a time he worked in Wyoming and then at the turn of the century joined the great land rush in Southern Alberta. He settled at Lethbridge and bought a farm, which he still owns.



DR. FAIRFIELD

When in 1906 the eminent Dr. William Sanders decided to establish a federal experimental station at Lethbridge, centre of a new but rapidly expanding irrigation district, he secured the young agriculturist, "Bill" Fairfield, to become its first superintendent. It was bald prairie then; today it's a garden spot, and much of the credit goes to Dr. Fairfield. It is part irrigated and part dry, and during his administration invaluable research work has been conducted in both fields, Dr. Fairfield making an outstanding contribution to the development of Southern Alberta.

He has been active, as well, in other branches of agriculture, being since 1907 a member of the Western Grain Standards Board, and he has also served on numbers of boards and commissions. He received the Order of the British Empire (officer) award from His Majesty the King, and the University of Alberta conferred an honorary doctor's degree on him in recognition of his notable contribution to western agriculture.

Creep Feeding for Young Pigs Prevents Setback in Growth at Weaning Time

PIGS given access to a grain mixture prior to weaning time suffer little in the way of a set-back when weaned. Small pigs may be creep fed as soon as they show interest in whole food, usually at from two to three weeks of age.

A creep may be erected in a corner of the pen, leaving an opening of such size that the young pigs can run in and out, while the sow is excluded. If a sows pen is not large enough to permit the erection of a creep some arrangement should be made to let the little pigs run out into the alleyway so that they may be fed the grain mixture in a small trough out of reach of the sow.

The mixture commonly fed is one part coarsely ground wheat with two parts oat chop (hulls removed). If hulless oats are available they may be used to advantage. If shorts is available, equal parts of it may be fed with sifted or hulless oat chop. Shorts is valuable because of the low fibre content. A protein-mineral supplement will prove a valuable addition to the grains in order to promote good growth in the young pigs.

Besides inducing nursing pigs to feed early and thereby reducing the setback usually experienced at weaning time, the drain on the sow's system is reduced, resulting in greater uniformity within the litter and lessened mortality. Creep feeding is well worth any extra work it may entail.

• • •

HERDBOOK ISSUED

Volume 48 of the Holstein-Friesian herd book has just been issued and is available from the office of G. M. Clemons, secretary-manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ont., at $1 per copy. It contains the names and numbers of 51,100 animals registered in the association during 1943, a list of members of the association, a list of master breeder awards and other information of interest to breeders of the black and white cattle.



C.N.R. PROMOTION

J. Duff Guild, agricultural agent, colonization and agricultural department, Canadian National Railways, has been appointed superintendent of agriculture for the western region, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

Mr. Guild, a native of Kenmay, Man., was supervisor of illustration stations for the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., before he joined the railway in November, 1927, as assistant agricultural agent. A veteran of World War 1, and a member of the air force, Mr. Guild enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in January, 1940. He returned to the railway in January, 1943, as agricultural agent at Montreal, and in April of that year was transferred to Saskatoon in a similar capacity, where he remained until his present appointment.

Dairy Farm Layout Improved For Sanitation and Convenience

By W. J. ELLIOTT

I AM glad to comply with the request of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW for a second farmstead plan in the hope that it may be helpful to those who are contemplating farm home improvements. This plan presents problems of a very different nature from those discussed in my former article.

This farm, located in the so-called park area of Alberta, was purchased recently by a young farmer who wanted a location near a creamery, where he could carry on dairying and where he could keep a good number of hogs, to do his share in meeting the present urgent overseas demand for bacon.

The former owner had also stressed these two industries, but the farm layout, coupled with prevailing winds, furnished a combination that made the production of first-class milk almost an impossibility.

In the original plan the long arrows will show the reason why. Two of the arrows indicate the direction of the heaviest and coldest prevailing wind, which comes from the west or north-west, while the other two arrows indicate frequent cold, raw winds from the south-east. But note, which ever one of these two winds blows, it drives right past hog pens or dust-laden hog yards, toward the dairy barn, which is only a few rods distant.

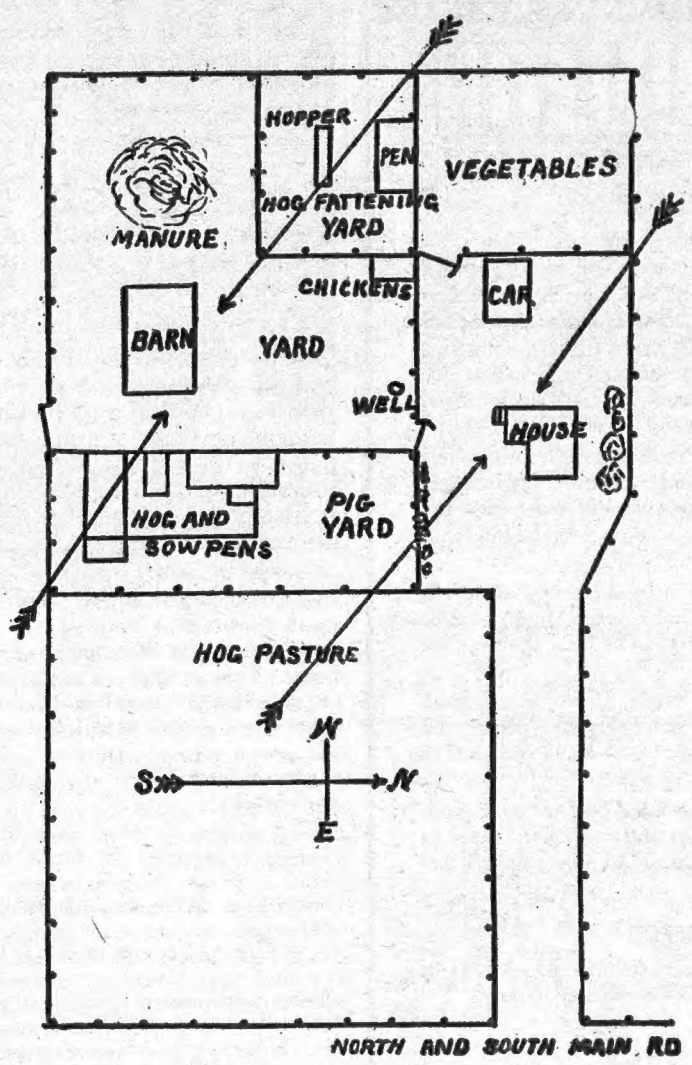
In comparing these two drafts, one cannot help but be impressed by the bareness of the one, for in addition to lack of wind protection, there is little to be desired in the whole layout, as representing a home. The only trees are a few stunted native poplars to the north of the house, and the only shrubs are a few grass-ridden caragana along one fence. An attempt had been made to plant some flowers, but they were hopeless in the sweep of the winds. Such conditions, which prevail on far too many farms on the prairies, try the souls of women who love flowers and beauty in home surroundings, and they offer little of inspiration or hope to the young people, who live there day after day.

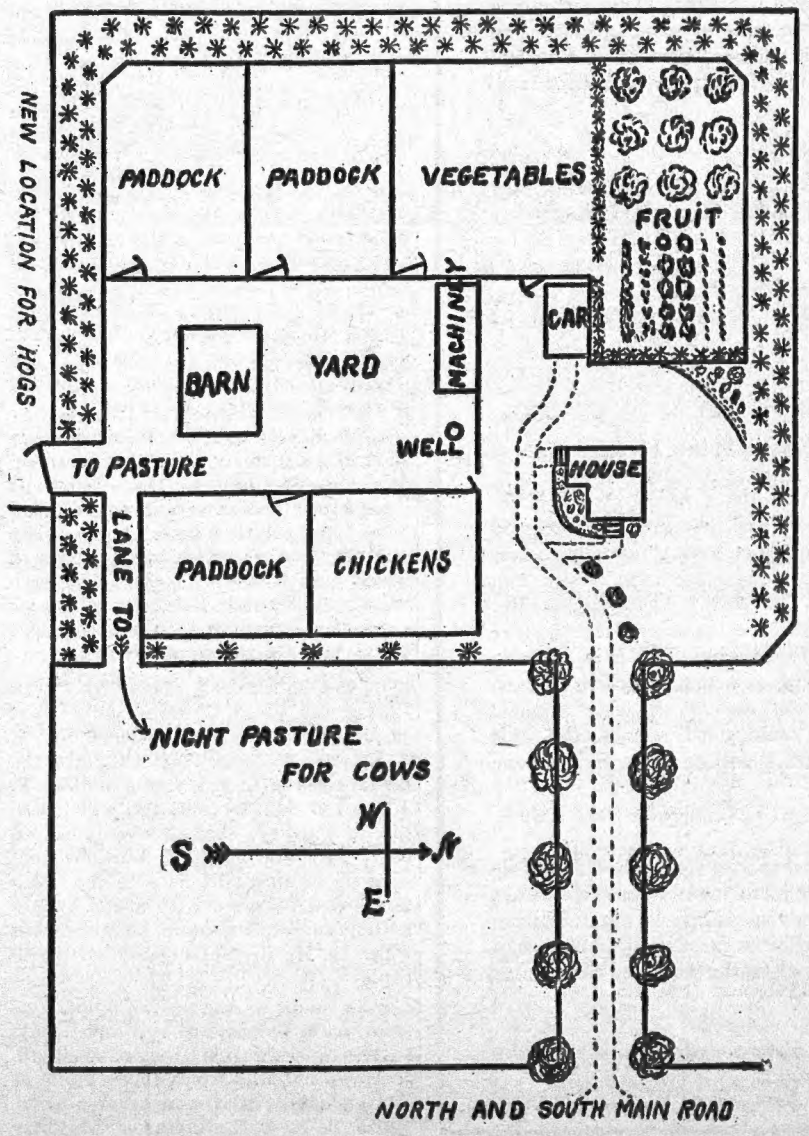
THE new owner, however, has some definite wants. He wants a real home, on a dairy farm, with hogs as a sideline. He also wants a fruit section, a good garden area, a reasonable sized lawn, and a protecting windbreak for the whole farmstead, and has asked for suggestions.

To carry out his wishes properly we need a little more land to work with, and suggest that we take in 20 feet more along both the west and north sides. This will give us room to add the fruit section in the north-west corner, and by extending the vegetable garden southward, we may retain the same amount of land for this purpose, as was in the original plan. This will also enable us to place the windbreak farther from the north side of the house, and thus will prevent the snow, which will almost certainly bank in behind the north windbreak with a north-west windbreak from becoming troublesome round the house.

To prevent contamination of the milk, either the barn or hogs will

(*Continued on page* 15)





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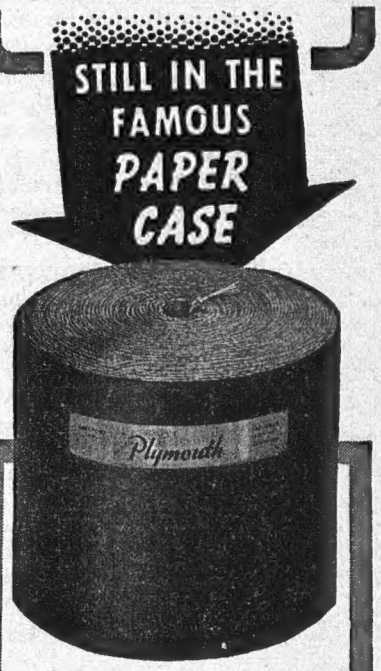
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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

ALL COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTERING NOW UNDER PERMIT CONTROL

As the first step in the re-imposition of meat rationing, all slaughtering of livestock in Canada was placed under permit control on July 9, 1945, except in the case of farmers who slaughter for their own or their farmer neighbor's use. All commercial slaughterers of cattle, calves, sheep, lamb or hogs must now have a Wartime Prices and Trade Board slaughter permit to carry on business. Applications should be made to the nearest Board office.

With one important exception, the regulations governing farm slaughtering are the same as when meat rationing was in effect previously. Under the new order, any excess of meat over the farmer's or his neighbor's needs may be sold only to the holder of a regular slaughter permit.

The minimum amount which a farmer may sell to such a permit holder is one quarter of beef and half a hog carcass. Sheep, lamb or calves slaughtered by the farmer for his own or his neighbor's use may not be sold into the meat trade.

Any farmer who regularly slaughters cattle, calves, sheep, lamb or hogs for the meat trade requires a regular slaughter permit and must stamp all carcasses with his permit number and the number indicating the quality.

Holders of slaughter permits who purchase beef or pork from farmer slaughterers not holding permits must stamp the meat in the regular manner and must submit a record of all such purchases in their returns.

MEAT IN COLD STORAGE LOCKERS

When meat rationing goes into effect, all persons holding meat in cold storage lockers will be required to surrender coupons.

PREMIUM FOR SPRING LAMB

The wholesale and retail price ceilings for spring lamb have been extended to August 31 for the 1945 lamb crop. This action has been taken to discourage the slaughtering of unfinished lamb and will increase the volume of meat by allowing time for growing and maturing. Under earlier schedules the higher price ceiling for lamb ended on July 15.

NEW POTATO PRICES

First seasonal reduction from the producer ceiling price for new potatoes came into effect July 22 with further seasonal adjustments on July 28. Shippers' maximum prices are based on ceilings set for Harrow, Ontario, and Vancouver, B.C., plus transportation costs not to exceed 40c per 100 lbs. Growers' ceilings for the various price periods are $3.75 per cwt. up to July 21; $3.50 from July 22 to July 28; $3.25 from July 29 to August 11; $3.00 from August 12 to August 31.

SUGAR FOR CANNING

Ten preserves coupons P4-P13 became valid July 19 for purchase of sugar for canning. Each coupon is good for the purchase of ½ pound of sugar so that an additional five pounds of sugar for canning can now be obtained. Two preserves coupons became good on March 15 for sugar for canning, On May 17 eight preserves coupons were declared valid for the purchase of sugar for canning, each of these coupons worth ½ pound. With the ten coupons valid on July 19, twenty coupons have been made available for the purchase of ten pounds of sugar for canning. This is in addition to the regular preserves coupons two of which become valid each month and the regular sugar allotment through the sugar coupons. The twenty coupons for sugar for canning still remain valid until declared invalid and plenty of notice will be given before such action is taken.

HARVEST HELP RATIONS

Farm workers employed for more than two weeks should provide their own ration books. If help is hired for less than two weeks special ration coupons for the men's meals may be obtained from the Local Ration Board. The applicants must list the number of extra men employed, complete details of the work and the number of days the men will be hired.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

45-5

Revival of Edmonton Fair Draws Crowds

ALL records for attendance over 67 years were smashed at Edmonton's summer exhibition when 175,949 persons attended. Closed down, or almost so, by the wartime uses of grounds and buildings, the reopening of the agricultural side of the fair proved a great drawing card.

Premier Manning opened the "first post-war" exhibition and was presented by President Lee Williams and Manager Charles Wilson with an illuminated address to mark the re-dedication of service to the agricultural industry of Alberta after wartime diversion of the human and material resources.

Crowds showed a care-free attitude and thronged the midway and grandstand shows, also watched the horses run. Display of fine herds of cattle, flocks of purebred sheep and strings of heavy and light breeding horses once again drew crowds of spectators about the open-air rings. Only once during the week did a shower of rain threaten proceedings.

Lack of time to re-fit buildings prevented re-opening of some departments such as dairy products. The showing of swine was barred due to prevalence in the province of contagious rhinitis and the provincial livestock branch took advantage of the situation to present a pen in the open field of young pigs suffering from "bull nose" so that farmers might better recognize the disease.

FOR the first time junior farmers and boys and girls from rural schools were provided with free tickets to a special forenoon show before the grandstand when the prize livestock was paraded before 10,000 delighted youth.

Alcartra Gerben, world champion butterfat producing Holstein of the Hays Dairy Farms, Calgary, led off. Loud speakers brought colourful highlights about the stock, breeds, champions with Lawrence Rye, president of the Alberta Clydesdale Association, describing the horse classes and George Black, provincial livestock promoter, covering the cattle.

High quality of the registered cattle shown was freely commented upon, and showed that while fair circuit competition has been absent, breeders have been building better herds. The striking quality of Alberta Hereford herds exhibited, the Jerseys and Holsteins that would hold their own in any class, delighted the onlookers while judging was under way.

In the Shorthorns, placed by Frank Laing, the grand championship went to the junior champion shown by W. E. Parker & Sons, Watford, Ont., the reserve going to the young bull of P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, which was top in Calgary. Senior champion, an entry by J. Gardhouse & Sons, Weston, held its ground. In females the Gardhouse cow repeated with grand honors while junior ribbon and both reserves went to H. R. McConachie, of Cochrane.

Aberdeen-Angus championships went, as in Calgary, to bull and female entries by Edwards Bros., of Watford, reserves in both to Kenneth Holt, of Craven, Sask., who won several firsts, while T. E. & E. Robinson, of Fairy Hill, Sask., also placed with singles and groups.

GRAND champion Hereford bull was a Frank Collicutt senior entry from Crossfield, while reserve went to the junior champion shown by Miss F. E. Boggs, of Bottrel, an animal that was grand champion in Calgary. A cow shown by Charles Bull & Son, Calgary, which was only senior there was made grand female, and a junior by Miss Boggs, reserve.

Holstein bull and cow shown by G. M. Gibb, South Edmonton, won the grand championships; they had been reserves at Calgary where Hays Ltd won many top prizes. Hays did not ship their herd north. Both reserve championships went to the J. W. Hosford herd, also of South Edmonton. Laidlaw & Davidson, of Ontario, won junior bull championship. Stannard Bros., of South Edmonton, also placed.

Bellavista Farm, Milner, B.C., showed the senior and grand champion Jersey bull, as at Calgary, while reserve grand honors went to Fairmeade Farms, of Milner. Fairmeade also won championship and reserve on females. In the keen Jersey competition, C. D. & D. J. Enman, of Wetaskiwin, and the Kentucky Jersey Farms, St. Albert, Trail P.O., were prize-winners.

The showing of Ayrshires was light with James Taylor, of Noyes Crossing, carrying away grands in male and female classes. In Red Polls, W. T. Propp & Son, Stony Plain, had championships with young bulls and heifers.

IN the horse classes, Hardy Salter's Percheron mare from Calgary, and N. S. Charlton's stallion from Carstairs, were grand champions, as at Calgary show; reserves again went to Justhome Ranch, of Cochrane. In Belgians, champion stallion and mare were shown by Myron Latam, of Bremner. In Clydesdales, Claude Gallinger, of Clover Bar, showed grand champion stallion and mare, while the reserve honors went to Burns & Son, Pickardville.

Among light breeding horses, the stallion shown by Mrs. Wm. Greaves, Edmonton, was champion, the mare by Burrows & Walker, the champion when Thoroughbreds were placed. Briercrest Stables showed the champion Standardbred stallion.

In the draft horse classes MacArthur & Son, Brandon, won five firsts in singles and teams up to six head. L. M. Rye, North Edmonton, won two firsts; W. R. Rigney, Bon Accord, another two, and C. Dunham, of Fairlight, Sask., one red ribbon.

In the purebred sheep classes there was good competition with five popular breeds competiting.

On Southdowns, Rock Bros., Jun., of Drumheller, won the championship and reserve on rams. E. Lowden, of Glanford, Ont., won both honors on ewes.

In Hampshires, W. A. McMaster, of Airdrie, had the champion ram, and P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, the reserve ram. Champion ewe was shown by B. T. Smith, Streetsville, Ont., the reserve ewe by R. C. Golightly, Lloydminster.

P. J. Rock & Son showed the champion Suffolk ram and the reserve ewe. W. Clarkson & Son, Weston, had champion Suffolk ewe; H. R. McConachie, Cochrane, reserve ram.

Ontario entries took the ribbons in Shropshires and Oxfords.

Community Life Conference At Park Lake Well Attended



ACTIVE LOCAL COMMITTEE

During a pause in their activities which made the Community Life Conference at Park Lake a success, the photographer caught these four members of the committee which organized the event. Left to right, they are J. H. Flock, Ed. Davidson, Molly Copeland and George Bathgate.

THE Community Life Conference, held at Park Lake early in July, drew a large attendance of farm people from over a wide area in the Lethbridge district. This venture is truly a co-operative scheme in that many departments planned and worked together in making it a success.

All local arrangements were made under the able chairmanship of Ernest Benion, Picture Butte. The Department of Extension, University of Alberta, under the directorship of Donald Cameron, assisted by F. W. Peers and S. O. Hillerud, was responsible for planning and carrying out the interesting and educational program. Further assistance was supplied by the provincial agricultural extension service through Miss La Prile Low, District Home Economist, and S. S. Graham, District Agriculturist.

The work of co-operative education in Alberta is sponsored and financially assisted by a special committee composed of representative organizations, the Department of Extension of the University, and the provincial co-operative activites branch. The various farmer co-operative organizations contribute to the budget for this work and the funds are assessed and collected through the office of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture. The Community Life Conferences are just one phase of the co-operative educational work undertaken by this committee. A special school on co-operation, held in Edmonton during the winter months, and the Farm Radio Forum program are also supported.

PARK LAKE is the week-end playground for the people of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. It is situated eight miles north of Lethbridge and a mile west of the Picture Butte highway. The lake was made possible by constructing a dam and by the use of irrigation water.

The park is divided into playgrounds so that a number of groups may hold their own picnics on the same day and still leave room for the general public. The grounds are also supplied with bath houses and playground equipment such as swings, slides, etc. For those who wish to prepare coffee or lunches, cooking shelters are provided.

The grounds were planned and planted a number of years ago, and now large shade trees and shrubs divide the areas and lend beauty and shade for the enjoyment of picnickers. The men and women who had the foresight and initiative to plan and construct this attractive playground have every reason to feel proud of their endeavours.

Varied Program Presented

The program for the three-day conference was varied to provide entertainment for young and old. The boys and girls had opportunity to swim and to play volleyball and baseball. In the evenings they could take part in the community singing and moving picture programs.

Mr. Benion, chairman of the local committee, opened the conference on Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Cameron told how and why these conference programs had started. He stressed the fact they were in the experimental stage and that the purpose was not only sociability but also education. "The democratic way of life was no stronger than the strength of the community, and any educational program that would strengthen the community would, in turn, strengthen the cause of the four freedoms for which we are fighting," he declared.

Dr. S. D. Clarke and C. B. McPherson from the University of Toronto made splendid contributions to the program. They discussed "Social Problems in Relation to the Community" and "Political Theory in the Modern State", dealing with these subjects in an able and unbiased manner and their talks were followed by keen debates, the audience taking an active part in the discussion.

Miss Low dealt with the topic, "Democracy and Family Life". This address tied in very nicely with the discussions led by Dr. Clarke and Mr. McPherson. Thus family life, the foundation of all democracy, received equal consideration with the community and the state.

A VERY practical side of the program was presented by George Carter, instructor in carpentry at the

(*Continued on page* 11)

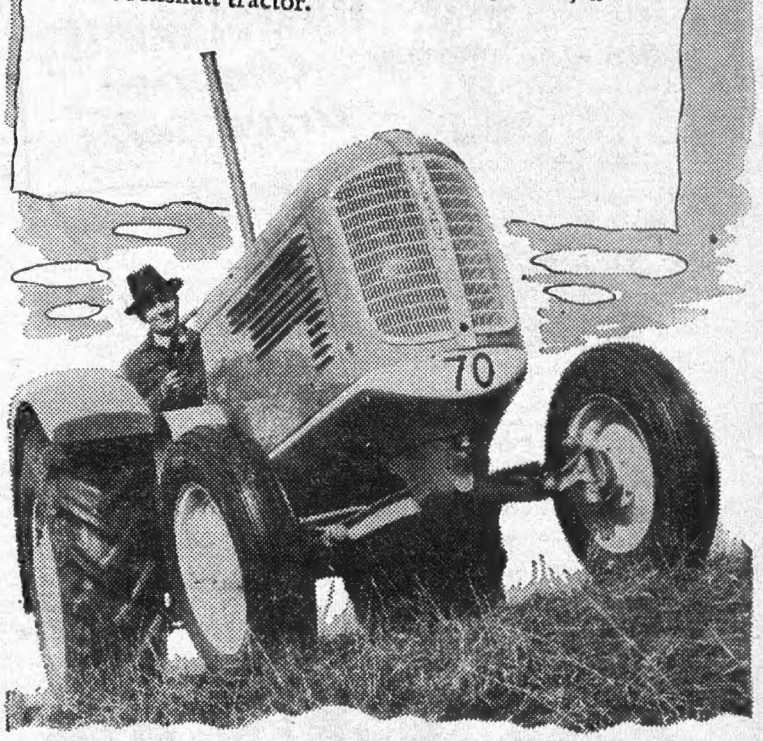
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British Market Guaranteed For Quality Canadian Eggs

CANADIAN poultrymen are assured of a market for all their exportable eggs at good prices for the next 2½ years, and if they maintain a high standard of product, the demand is likely to last many years into the future. This is the message being presented at a series of meetings across the Dominion by W. A. Brown, chief of poultry production and marketing services, Ottawa, and J. A. Peacock, director of egg supplies for the British ministry of food. They addressed three well-attended gatherings of Alberta poultrymen early in July.

The need for poultry and eggs is greater now than at any time during the war, said Mr. Brown, and the industry must plan intensively to meet the steady demand of post-war markets overseas. As only one part of the British contract, Canada is to ship 250,000 cases of fresh shell eggs between September 15 and December 15 this year. The price has been set at 45 cents per dozen for Grade A in carlots at seaboard, and this will prevail for the 1946 contract. This is six cents higher than last year's price.

Britain's stocks are seriously depleted and she urgently needs every egg and pound of egg powder that Canada can supply this year and in 1946, declared Mr. Brown, expressing confidence that the industry would rise to the challenge of this guaranteed market. He suggested two ways to increase fall egg production for continuity of supply: Growing pullets early and rapidly to start laying in fall and early winter, and carrying over the best yearling hens and keeping them in profitable production.

"Every Canadian shell egg sold in Britain has 'Canada' stamped on its shell," said Mr. Peacock. "That egg is, therefore, advertising for your egg producers. If it is not a good egg it is not good advertising."

The chief use of dried eggs in Britain, he explained, was in production of cakes by bakeries, and these, in turn, were a staple item in canteens.

A meal of shell eggs was furnished every bomber crew either before or after a trip to the continent, at the special request of Air Force nutritionists. This used up many of Britain's precious eggs, he said.

LATE in the war a ship loaded with 1,000 tons of dried eggs with a total value of $2,500,000, set out from Britain to Antwerp to relieve the desperate civilian shortage on the continent. It was sunk by one of the few U-boats left in action. Within 24 hours another cargo of the same size had been loaded at another port and sent on its way.

He had special praise for "sugar dried eggs', made by mixing sugar with the liquid eggs and drying the mixture. These eggs later recovered all the qualities of fresh eggs, which eggs dried without sugar could not do. One of the three Canadian plants making this product is in Calgary.

Denmark Surrounded

Denmark already has an exportable surplus, he stated, but she is surrounded by countries with serious deficiencies. It will be several years before she will be able to take her place in world markets.

For the first five months of this year, before the demand from the continent became so great, Britishers thought they were extremely fortunate to get a total of 27 shell eggs per person in that time. Nearly a fourth of them were Canadian eggs.

The Canadian exportable surplus is 30 per cent of total production, said Mr. Peacock.

Canadian producers and British consumers were singularly fortunate to have two and one-half years to remove all barriers to permanent trade in eggs in large quantities, he concluded.

MR. Brown said the 1945 shell egg contract with Britain was in three parts. The first called for 600,000 cases up to May 15. Nearly 1,000,000 cases were sent in that time. The second stipulated putting 600,000 more cases in storage during the summer for shipment in the fall. This, too, has been done. The third promised 250,000 cases of fresh eggs between September 15 and December 15. Officials were now worried that this last clause might not be fulfilled, he said.

The Calgary meeting passed a resolution asking that the six-cent increase be continued to the end of January, since producers found it difficult to get worthwhile production out of yearling hens in the fall.

This recommendation was forwarded to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to be pressed at Ottawa.

The hundred million dozen surplus now being exported was coming from approximately the same number of hens which a few years ago produced no surplus, said Mr. Brown. The increase was due solely to better feeding and breeding.

The surpus is a challenge to the industry, he concluded. Producers had the choice of maintaining that market permanently, or going back to the time when an extra truckload of eggs on the domestic market was sufficient to knock the bottom off prices.

An interesting feature of the meetings was an illustrated lecture on quality of eggs by Prof. E. S. Snyder, of O.A.C., Guelph, who gave producers valuable pointers on marketing only eggs of high standard.

• • •

Hardware Disease Dangerous to Cattle

BESIDES the danger of poisoning of cattle through old bones being left around pastures and livestock lots, there is another disease which occurs almost entirely in cattle as a result of untidy surroundings.

This is known as "Hardware disease" and is occasioned by the common habit of cattle eating nails, staples, pieces of wire, and other sharp metal objects which they find in pastures and elsewhere around the farm. This assorted hardware often penetrates vital organs, sometimes with fatal effect.

Though not contagious in the usual sense of the word, "Hardware disease" is transmitted through carelessness, according to many veterinarians. They state also that in dairy cattle the losses from "Hardware disease" exceed those from any one contagious disease. Prevention consists in keeping pastures, feedlots, fence corners, and all other parts of the premises free from small pieces of sharp metal, nails and other pieces of hardware that might cause injury to cattle or other stock.



A. I. C. PRESIDENT

L. B. Thomson, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, who has been elected to head the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the body formerly known for many years as the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

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Tribute Paid To Richardson

MANY incidents connected with the development of agriculture in the West were recalled by E. L. Richardson speaking in Calgary on July 11 when he was honored at a complimentary luncheon tendered by the president and directors of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW. The guests included some 100 prominent stockmen and farmers, officials of the various breed associations, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, a number of Calgary businessmen and directors of the Exhibition with whom Mr. Richardson had been associated during his 39 years as manager prior to his retirement in 1941.

Welcomed to the gathering by F. Anglin Johnson, president of the REVIEW, Mr. Richardson recalled that he, with the late C. W. Peterson and the late Malcolm Geddes had founded the paper in 1904. "Anyone who has helped to develop a paper," he said, "knows that it is a long, hard row, but Mr. Peterson persisted, and each year added to the prestige of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW. Through his work as editor he became well and favourably known as a writer of merit on livestock, agricultural and economic subjects. He never missed an opportunity to assist me in the work I was carrying on, and I shall never forget his kindness to me."

Mr. Peterson was appointed manager of the Calgary Fair and secretary of the Alberta Livestock Associations in 1903 and Mr. Richardson became his assistant. Before that he had done the accounting and sent out the cheques for the first bull sale of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association in 1901, held in a livery stable on what is now a busy downtown Calgary business corner. Since then, officials and cattlemen had co-operated to make this even the largest and most successful of its kind in Canada, and the summer Exhibition and Stampede had become world renowned.

Concluding, Mr. Richardson paid warm tribute to the officials with whom he had carried on his "lifetime work" and to the agricultural fraternity for their co-operation and their contribution to the building of a great and prosperous industry in Western Canada.

Board Controls Slaughtering

AS the first major step in the reimposition of meat rationing in Canada, commercial slaughtering of all livestock was placed under permit control, effective July 9, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced. Present holders of valid permits may continue slaughtering.

The new order supersedes all former slaughtering regulations and provides for the establishment of quotas to maintain a balance between export requirements and domestic needs. Under the new regulations the Administrator of meat and most products has the power to set quotas for the slaughtering of all livestock.

Former controls imposed early in 1943 required permits for the slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs. In addition, quotas for slaughtering hogs and cattle were established. When meat rationing was lifted on March 1, 1944, all slaughter quotas were suspended but permits were still required. In August, 1944, permit control for hog slaughtering was suspended.

Under the previous order a farmer was allowed to slaughter for his own use or for his farmer neighbors without a permit. This regulation remains in effect, but under the new order any excess over his own or his neighbors needs may be sold only to the holder of a slaughter permit who in turn must stamp the meat and submit a record purchase.

The Board warned that when consumer coupon rationing is reinstated all persons holding meat in cold storage lockers will be required to surrender coupons as the meat is removed from cold storage.

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Community Life

(Continued from page 9)

Olds School of Agriculture, who presented many helpful suggestions in the use of paints and varnishes. He exhibited panels depicting many types of finishes for walls and woodwork. Many models of labour-saving devices for the home were also exhibited.

The last day's program consisted of panel discussions. Mr. Peers, assisted by J. R. McFall and Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, discussed the place of Farm Radio Forum in the community, and dealt with its purpose, organization and type of program.

The place of agricultural training in the school curriculum was discussed by Donald Cameron, Owen Williams, S. S. Graham and S. O. Hillerud. This discussion prompted the expression of opinion from the audience that agricultural subjects should be taught in our schools by qualified staffs. It was felt that the present trend, that of educating boys and girls away from the farms, could be largely overcome if we could modernize our farm homes and reduce the number of working hours. This expression of thought emphasizes the need for an economically sound agriculture if we are to have a prosperous Canada.

The conference closed with the feeling that the three days had been successful and the program should be repeated in 1946, preferably in late July.

• • •

Padre: "And did that rum you bought the missus fix her cold, Pat?"

Pat: "Begorrah, it didn't have the chance. I caught one myself on the way home"

Another policy-holder reports...



"I AM the third generation of farmers in my family to be insured in The Mutual Life of Canada. I have two sons, 12 and 15 years of age, and I have protected them, and my wife, with Ordinary Life Insurance, because I want them to be able to carry on without struggling if anything happens to me.

"BUT I also want to be sure that my boys, who love farming and are a great help to me, will have farms of their own some day. If I live I shall help them, and advise them; and, because of my life insurance, if I am not here there will be enough money for each of them to make a down payment on a farm of his own, and my wife will have an income in addition.

"AS A Mutual Life policyholder I urge farmers to investigate the merits of the Company and the attractive plans of special interest to farmers."

EVIDENCE of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

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The WEST LOOKS FORWARD!

With Earnest Faith and Vigorous Work; Sound Preparation and Courageous, Far-Seeing Plans!

Yes, the West is tackling the job—largely through the thorough and well-planned projects conducted by the Departments of Agriculture of the several Provincial Governments and University extension courses.

Calf Clubs, Swine Clubs, Bacon-letter competitions; women's and girls' Home-maker Club work, Kitchen Improvement competitions, and other courses and projects, now find fulfilment in prize-winning sales of show beef, awards in numerous ways for the past seasons' study and work. And greatest reward of all, the wide extension of learning and knowledge to all who participated.

To planners and leaders, teachers and students and club members, **EATON'S** offers cordial congratulations on their work and attainments, and hopes to have the privilege in each succeeding year of continuing to help in this Winning of the West to a new and greater future.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Tests on Feeding of Swine Provide Valuable Information

REFERENCE was made in the last issue of the REVIEW to the valuable data compiled from experiments in hog feeding and management carried on by the Department of Animal Science at the University of Alberta.

Dean R. D. Sinclair, in reviewing the findings from this work in the course of the past 24 years, advised farmers to "hold fast" to the hog business and advanced as his outstanding conclusion that over this period "after providing for interest and depreciation on breeding stock, buildings and equipment, and allowing prevailing rates for labour, barley was marketed through hogs at 79 cents per bushel as compared with 50 cents per bushel at the elevator."

Fuller information may be obtained from the University on the various experimental projects carried out. The findings were presented in nutshell form by Dean Sinclair as follows:

Type Determined by Breeding Stock.

The type of market hogs can be improved greatly through the use of good boars. Such important features as length, smoothness of shoulder, thickness of middle, size of ham and proportion of fat and lean are transmitted from generation to generation and as a result "carcass excellence" is very largely dependent upon the quality of the breeding stock used.

Feeding is Important.

The nature of the ration and the method of feeding may influence the rate of gain, the amount of feed required to produce a market hog, and the amount of finish in the carcass. Proper feeding is, therefore, of great importance in connection with economical pig production and in relation to carcass quality.

Alberta Grains Not Perfect.

Our experiments have indicated that from the point of view of pig feeding, most Alberta grains are deficient in protein, lime, and Vitamins A and D. These shortages have to be made good if best results are to be secured in pig production.

Pasture Crops.

Experiments carried out over a period of several years suggest that when protein and mineral supplements are not being fed, an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent in rate of grain and a decrease of from 20 to 30 per cent in the cost of making gains may be expected when pasture crops are used as compared with pen feeding. Alfalfa has proven the best pasture crop with rape standing next.

Comparative Values of Grains.

When the various grains were compared by feeding groups of pigs under similar conditions, it was found that wheat proved the most efficent grain, followed by barley and then oats on the basis of feed required to produce 100 lbs. live weight of pig. Pigs fed barley and wheat grew at about the same rate—more than one-tenth of a pound per day faster than those fed oats. The amount of grain produced by 100 lbs. of ground oats was produced by 92 lbs. of barley, 87 lbs. of wheat, and 79 lbs. of grain when the three were mixed.

Grinding Grain.

Grinding grain for pigs resulted in more rapid gains and a saving in the amount of grain required to place a pig on the market. The fineness of grinding oats and barley did not appear to affect the rate of gain, but based on feed requirements for gain it was found that 100 lbs. of finely ground grain was worth 104 lbs. of medium ground and 112 lbs. of coarsely ground grain. Soaking whole grain is not a satisfactory substitute for grinding.

Good Results is from Skim-milk.

Skim-milk has proven the most satisfactory protein supplement that has been used successfully are tankage berta. It seems to provide most of the elements that are missing in our common grains and has considerably led to good performance in terms of rate of gain, thrifty appearance, and low feed requirements.

Skim-milk Substitutes.

Skim-milk substitutes which have been used successfuly are tankage (meat meal), linseed oil meal, fish meal, and alfalfa meal. Of the single supplements, tankage has proven the most readily available and the most economical over a period of years.

The mixing of these supplements has invariably led to better results than when any one was fed alone. Our experiments have shown that, in feeding value, such mixtures are generally worth about 25 per cent more per ton than tankage.

Mineral Feeding.

Our experiments in feeding mineral mixtures to pigs indicate that it is not necessary to use complicated mineral mixtures to correct the ordinary mineral deficiencies occurring among Alberta pigs. Ground limestone is required to assist in preventing "crippling" and "stiffness" and salt is required in small quantities. Iodine is essential in the prevention of "hairless pigs" and in promoting vigor in pigs at birth.

Anemia.

Winter pigs farrowed and kept inside the piggery following farrowing developed severe anemia when not given iron in some form. Reduced iron and iron sulphate both proved effective in preventing anemia or in improving the blood condition of pigs showing symptoms of anemia. A piece of sod one foot square, sprinkled with one-half cupful of a strong iron sulphate solution, placed in the pen each day brought young pigs through in good condition.

Inside and Outside Feeding.

When inside and outside feeding were compared, it was found that when skim-milk or suitable substitutes are provided in adequate amounts a systen of intensive inside feeding can be followed. Pigs may be pen fed satisfactorily from the time they are weaned until ready for market. This system involves more labour, but the investment in pasture land and fencing is eliminated and the difficulty of sunscalding with white pigs is overcome.

Heavy Weights.

Pigs finished to a live weight of 225 lbs. as compared with 200 lbs. required 40 lbs. of extra grain to put on 100 lbs. increase in live weight. Each 10 lbs. of weight put on after the 200-lb. mark had been reached added one-tenth of an inch to the thickness of fat over the shoulder and loin in the carcass.

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NAMED SECRETARY

J. E. Fry, of Lac la Hache, has been appointed permanent secretary of the British Columbia Cattle Growers' Association and the B.C. Livestock Co-operative. His headquarters will be in Kamloops.



There's AN IMPROVED V-8 ENGINE FOR YOUR NEXT FORD

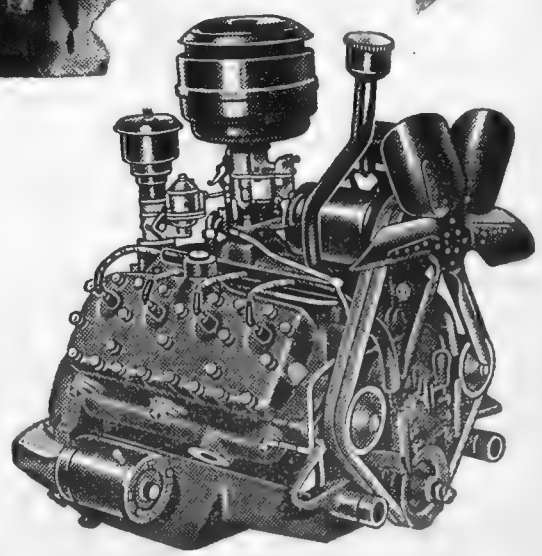
ONE OF THESE DAYS you'll stow your fishing tackle and those old—but oh so comfortable—clothes in a shiny new Ford. Then you'll let your new V-8 engine have her head, and away you'll go to that cabin in the wilds.

Yes, here's why you know the Ford V-8 engine is the engine you'll want in your post-war car:

380,000 military vehicles have come from the Ford plant at Windsor since the war began. As thousand after thousand of these vehicles pressed over the war's worst terrain, suggestions came back for ways to improve still further the performance of the Ford V-8 engine.

For five years this battle-testing has continued. For five years improvement has been added to improvement. In the new Ford car five years' improvements and refinements will come to you all at once.

In the meantime, maintain your old car in good working order. And when the time comes, keep your eye open for the greatest Ford yet.



Ford

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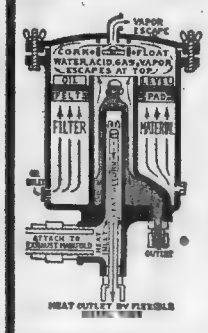
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FINE CUT



15M

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A Real Motor Saver

Refines Oil As You Drive!

Removes dirt by filtration, fuel and water dilution by evaporation. Made in Canada to Save Oil and Dollars.

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(CANADA)

301F - 10th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Relieve HAY FEVER Misery This Easy Way

Don't suffer from the sneezing and wheezing, the sore, streaming, irritated eyes and itchy ears of Hay Fever this year. Read what Mrs. Leo Lanois, 25½ Lennox St., Cornwall, Ont., did to win quick, safe relief:

"My eyes were itching, red, running and painful," writes Mrs. Lanois. "My nose was stuffed up and I could hardly breathe or lie down because of Hay Fever. Nothing seemed to help me. Then I tried RAZ-MAH and got real relief. That's all I needed. I had no more sore eyes, no more itching; my nose and throat were comfortable and I did not cough any more."

If the discomfort of Hay Fever makes your life miserable—if you can't sleep or even lie down—you owe it to yourself to try Templeton's RAZ-MAH, specially made to give you quick, safe relief. Used successfully by thousands. Get a box today—and you'll sleep better, work better, feel better. At druggists everywhere—50c, $1. R-16

Fewer and Better Cows More Profitable

Since dairying is a backbone on many general farms, let's consider that first. How can a family increase its income? If you have travelled around and looked at the herds a general farm has, you know the most important answers. Mediocre or poor cows hold down the milk and cream cheques! Fewer cows but better ones is the answer to more profit. If every cow in your herd right now was a good producer, wouldn't it make a sizable difference in your year's income? Don't raise heifers from your poor cows. Don't put good feed into poor producers.

Farm Forum Groups Promote Many Community Enterprises

THE remarkable growth of farm radio forum in Canada has called public attention to the widespread interest that Canadian farming communities are devoting to the advancement of agriculture in the Dominion and to the Canadian way of life.

At the conference on adult education in Canada, recently held at Winnipeg, it was made known through the report on the progress of the national radio forum that nearly 1,000 rural study groups participated in the meetings across Canada during the past winter. The total number of meetings held by these groups during the forum season was more than 10,300.

Over 80 different kinds of action projects under way were reported by the study groups at the close of the season. A third of the study groups reported that their particular actions projected had been completed; 28 per cent are still under way, and 32 per cent of the groups are planning definite projects for the future. One of the outstanding action projects resulting from farm radio forum was the development of country veterinary services in Nova Scotia.

PROJECTS under way in other provinces include the establishment of co-operative creameries or other co-operative enterprises, better health inspection, consolidated school units, and such like. In one farm forum rally in one county in Quebec, nine farm forum groups reported upon their season's work, eight of the groups having definite projects under way. One of the projects completed was a new modern co-operative creamery.

108 Shorthorns Sold to U. S.

ALBERTA Shorthorn breeders last week completed shipment of 108 head of yearling bulls to the Chewacan Land and Cattle Company, Paisley, Oregon. A similar importation was made last fall by the same buyers, one of the largest outfits operating in the Western States. The bulls will be used on Hereford cows to produce what the U. S. stockmen claim is the best beef cross they have found.

The following Alberta breeders contributed to the four carloads shipped across the line:

E. J. C. Boake, Acme, 26 head; J. C. Kellock, Midnapore, 3 head; J. L. Walters, Clive, 22 head; A. J. Hadden, Okotoks, 4 head; J. M. Cumming, Huxley, 9 head; J. W. Stevenson, Cayley, 10 head; W. D. MacDonald, Grainger, 6 head; Jack Graham, Cayley, 1 head.

Unger Bros., of Olds, 11 head; William Allen, Lyalta, 5 head; J. F. Trock, Carstairs, 5 head; William Eaglesham, Cayley, 4 head; Thomas Renner, Priddis, 2 head.

• • •

R. G. May's Jerseys Top in R.O.P. Test

Two young cows in the herd of R. G. May, of Calgary, president of the Alberta Jersey Breeders' Association, led their classes in nation-wide R.O.P. tests ending in June, it is announced by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Sun Dance Sport's Umbria was leading three-year-old on twice-a-day milking. She produced 11,199 pounds of milk, with an average test of 5.58 per cent, making 625 pounds of butterfat. Sun Dance Sport's Venus, a two-year-old on twice-a-day milking, made 11,533 pounds of milk, testing 5.47 per cent, amounting to 631 pounds of butterfat.

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ORDER COAL EARLY

More than half the year is gone and in another few months the autumn will be here. Farmers throughout the West are being reminded by Ottawa that now is the time to purchase their coal supplies. There is bound to be a shortage during the coming winter, and it will be acute if the weather is very cold. The safest preparation for this constituency is to lay in a coal supply right now to avoid the rush that is certain to accompany the first touch of winter.

• • •

MAINTAIN LAMB CEILING

Wholesale and retail price ceilings in effect since May 1 for spring lamb have been extended to apply during the period from July 16 to August 31 for the 1945 lamb crop. F. S. Grisdale, deputy foods co-ordinator for the Prices Board, points out that this action has been taken to discourage the slaughtering of unfinished lambs and to increase meat volume by allowing more time for the lambs to mature.

Information Available On Ensilage Crops

THIS is the time when farmers must decide what crops to ensile and what methods to use in ensiling these crops. Many questions are asked on this subject and experiments have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over a period of years in order to secure reliable information on the best methods of ensiling various crops. A special bulletin on "Silage Production" has been issued on this subject covering the results of these tests.

While few difficulties are experienced in ensiling corn, more care must be taken with other crops, especially legumes. As the spring of 1945 has been unfavourable for seeding, it is possible that more late seeded crops as well as legumes and grass may be en siled this year. Corn and sunflowers also may be seeded late with good results, but these crops offer no special difficulties in ensiling. A copy of "Silage Production" may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

• • •

ACTION DEFERRED

Alberta Wheat Pool delegates recently meeting in special session in Calgary decided by a vote of 34 to 26 to postpone action on the proposal that the Pool lend $150,000 to Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd. The matter will be brought up again at the annual meeting of the Pool to be held late in Novembr.

Proper Timing of Work on Summerfallow Will Reduce Cutworm Threat Next Year

NOW is the time to plan the remaining summerfallow operations to prevent cutworm infestation. This reminder to farmers has been issued jointly by the Dominion Entomological Laboratories at Saskatoon and Lethbridge, where Howard McDonald and L. A. Jacobson are in charge of research on these pests.

Cutworm-free summerfallow fields for next season's crop can be assured by a little planning done now. This can be accomplished with no additional time or labour, simply by the proper timing of weed control operations and the subsequent handling of the summerfallow from now until the end of the moth flight period in mid-September. The method of handling the summerfallow can be used regularly wherever cutworms have been a problem. This is because it is a sound agricultural practice that gives satisfactory weed control as well as preventing cutworm infestation and destroying some pupae of wireworm, another serious pest of crops in the spring.

To achieve this, all weed growth should be destroyed late in July and the fields then left completely undisturbed through August and the first half of September when the moths are laying eggs.

Cutworm moths will not lay their eggs in fields that are free of weeds and crusted from rains. Disturbance of the crust by livestock may be as serious as if the field is worked.

WHEN weeds are destroyed late in July, subsequent growth normally will not be sufficient to require tillage during the above period. In the open prairie areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the pale western cutworm is the chief species, the surface crust on fields should not be disturbed by tillage, even if a heavy weed growth does develop. On the other hand, in the park belt and wooded areas of the prairie provinces, weeds should be destroyed if a tall, heavy growth has developed by about the third week in August. The red-backed cutworm, which is the more common species in these areas, normally lays eggs in these fields.

These control practices should be followed in all areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan where rainfall during the growing season of 1945 was below normal.

It is particularly important that they be used where the risk from the pale western cutworm is expected to be greatest in 1946. This is the area bounded by a line extending north from the International Boundary in Alberta through Manyberries, Seven Persons, Jenner, Chinook, Consort, Chauvin, east to North Battleford, south through Perdue, Outlook, Elbow, Mortlach, Assiniboia and Wood Mountain to the International Boundary in Saskatchewan.

The red-backed cutworm is not expected to occur in outbreak numbers anywhere in Alberta or Saskatchewan in 1946.

This preliminary forecast of conditions is made to enable farmers to get their summerfallowed land worked before the danger period. Later, a final forecast will be made after surveys have determined where the cutworm moths are most abundant. This final forecast will include more detailed information for the spring control of these cutworms.

For further information write to the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, at Lethbridge, Alta., or Saskatoon, Sask.

Dairy Farm Layout

(*Continued from page 7*)

have to be moved, and as the barn is a fairly good one and has a good foundation, it will be easier to move the hogs to a position south of the south windbreak, and west of the gate to the pasture. The west side of the windbreak could be extended south, so as to protect the new location from the west winds.

With these changes four useful paddocks are possible inside the windbreak. Paddocks are always handy and necessary, particularly on a dairy farm, for the odd animal, a bunch of calves, a handy stockyard, etc. The paddock nearest the house might be used for the chickens, as the original location is entirely too convenient to the vegetable garden.

We are also suggesting a short lane leading from the barn to what was the hog pasture. This field will now make a very handy night pasture for the cows. A location for a needed machine shed is also indicated.

NOW for the main windbreak. As this farm is in the northern park area of the province, it is probable, that native white spruce are available, and if so, we would strongly recommend that an effort be made to secure them. In our opinion, they are superior to any other tree for windbreak purposes. They furnish shelter in the winter when shelter is needed for man and beast, they are long-lived and are beautiful winter and summer. We are suggesting that two rows of spruce be planted, 10 feet apart in the row and the rows 6 feet apart and staggered. Given this room, they will grow rapidly, for they have space for both nourishment and moisture, in an area where moisture is not too abundant.

They should be cultivated between the rows, and also on each side of the rows, for a few years, or until there is danger of the scuffler injuring the spreading limbs. The trees should also be watered once per week for three months, and will, very likely, never need watering again. There is a simple and effective way of doing this. When the tree is planted, gather a ridge of earth about the base, thus making an earth basin that will hold about a pail of water. You can quickly pour the water into such a basin, and it stays right where it will do the most good.

In 1925 a double row of native spruce, a quarter-mile long, was planted with three to four-foot trees, at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, in a district with a 17-inch precipitation. They were handled exactly as indicated above, and today those spruce are about 30 feet tall. They have constituted a very beautiful and complete windbreak since 1935, when they had been planted for only ten years, and were then 17 to 18 feet tall.

In the above suggested plan it will be noted that the tree rows have been turned or rounded at two of the corners, and with temporary gates at the south-east corner, and at the gate to the pasture, the horse and scuffler can travel from one end of the windbreak to the other.

A SINGLE row of spruce should be used round the two sides of the fruit section, planted three to four feet apart. We have only suggested a few spruce along the east side of the windbreak, about 30 feet apart. This side is left open so as not to obstruct the farm view to the main road, nor the road view into the farmstead. The trees are there mainly to complete the frame round the picture.

For the lane to the road we would suggest elm, about 40 feet apart. If these are kept trimmed fairly high, they will not cause serious drifting across the lane during the winter. To prevent lane drifting in the winter have the road crowned up, and cut the grass and weeds to the fence in the fall.

In this article we have mentioned only the native spruce, as we know that they are likely available locally, but there are many areas in the province where native spruce cannot be obtained. In such cases we would suggest that those desiring help get in touch with the Dominion and Provincial tree distributing centres, and with the nurserymen as well. These men have had a wide experience with regard to the best and most lasting trees for various districts, and they are also familiar with the latest hardy fruit varieties, and with the decorative shrubs, particularly the newer flowering kinds.

Crossbred Cattle Used in U.S. Experiment Found More Profitable as Beef Animals

CROSSBRED beef cattle produced by combinations of both two and three breeds yielded slightly more beef and profit per animal than comparable purebred stock, the United States Department of Agriculture found in experiments conducted at its range livestock station, Miles City, Mont. The studies, which covered several years, were in co-operation with the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. The benefits are offset in part by the need for separate pastures to keep the foundation breeding stock and the different crosses apart, especially during the breeding season.

The studies involved 275 steer and heifer calves, some of which were crossbreds and others purebreds, used for comparison. The calves of the two-way cross were the offspring of Shorthorn bulls and Hereford cows. The calves of the three-way cross were sired by Aberdeen-Angus bulls bred to Shorthorn-Hereford cows, the product of the former cross. The dual results were for the three-breed combination.

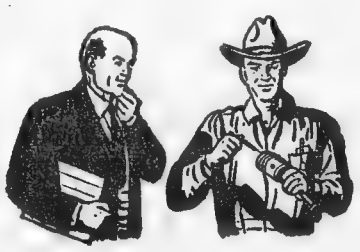
The records of this phase of the work show that, in comparison with purebred Herefords, these triple crosses weighed more at weaning and at the end of the feeding period, gained more rapidly in feedlots, sold for more per pound and per head, had a higher dressing percentage and returned more per animal above feed and marketing costs. During the first year the average market return for the crossbred steers was $14.14 greater than for the average purebred steer and for the second year it was $10.49.



A motor oil that cuts repair bills!

Carbon in a motor is an old story.

Periodic engine overhauls to remove carbon deposits are a usual item of expense with many tractor and truck owners. Engine knocking, overheating, abrasive scoring of piston rings and cylinder walls, and burned out valves are the result of excessive carbon formation.



Yes, everyone knows about carbon—what everyone doesn't know is that nearly all carbon formed in motors comes from motor oils.

If you operate any type of gasoline engine, you will be interested to know the results of a carbon-forming test made on the 7 leading premium motor oils sold in the West.



This laboratory test showed that TRITON Motor Oil contained *38% less carbon-forming elements than any of the other oils and 86% less than the average!*

TRITON Motor Oil is a 100% pure paraffin-base lubricant, carefully refined by Union Oil Company's patented propane-solvent process. This combination of top quality lubrication and low carbon formation means better engine performance and fewer overhauls.

You can get TRITON at any Union Oil Station, or if you would like a supply delivered, just phone the Union Oil Resident Manager in your area.

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IMPERIAL OIL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS

The key to more profits on the farm is greater use of power-driven machinery. Your Imperial Oil Agent can help you get *top* performance from your tractor, truck and other equipment by supplying *correct* fuels and lubricants. Call your friendly Imperial Oil Agent when you want good products — good service.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS

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Esso Extra—3-Star Gasoline—Acto Gasoline—Tractor Distillate —Diesel Fuel—Essolite Kerosene—Marvelube Motor Oils—Gear Oils and Greases—Mobiloil—Imperial Essolube HD Motor Oil.

Hot Weather Poultry Parasites Reduce Flock's Egg Production

A SATISFACTORY egg yield and a healthy situation in the poultry flock are hardly likely to prevail where unclean and unsanitary conditions are allowed. As a rule the germs and parasites responsible for outbreaks of disease and epidemics are bred and thrive in dirty surroundings. The responsibility usually can be traced to poor management.

The common body louse and the red mite that so often make their appearance during the warm weather are a constant menace to poultry at this season. Fortunately their presence can be readily detected and they can be destroyed if prompt and effective measures are taken in time.

At frequent intervals the roosts and nests should be carefully inspected as it is here that small clusters of these tiny grey or red insects may first be found. A careful examination of the birds, particularly under wings and tails, may also disclose the presence of body lice. These pests are likely to increase rapidly under careless and slovenly conditions and if the vitality of the flock should be lowered to any extent by their ravages, it may require considerable time and care to bring the birds back into laying condition.

The total extermination of red mites may be a somewhat difficult task if the premises become badly infested and a thorough clean-up and saturation will be necessary with at least two applications by brush or spray of a mixture of one pound of Pyrethrum powder and two gallons of coal oil. If the mites have not penetrated too far into the rear of the fixtures and partitions a cheap and effective, though more messy method, of control is a mixture of equal parts of old crank case oil and coal oil.

If body lice are detected on the birds one of the most effective and lasting measures for delousing is an application of blue ointment, a portion about the size of a pea for each bird is smeared between the thumb and fingers and rubbed into the base of the feathers around the vent, head, and under each wing. Blue ointment may be procured at any durg store but it is poisonous, so should be handled carefully.

A pinch of sulphur scattered through the feathers while holding the bird up by the legs is another effective remedy.

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Wood Preserving Contract Awarded

OSMOSE Wood Preserving Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, has been awarded contract for the treatment of approximately 800,000 board feet of logs and poles to be used in the construction of a flume by the Quebec North Shore Paper Co., Baie Comeau, on the Lower St. Lawrence River.

Large quantities of "Osmose" wood preservatives are used by the pulp and paper companies, the mines and power companies, the governments and the armed forces. Their main uses are for preserving all types of locally grown timber and lumber, including poplar and spruce. The treatment is easy to carry out and to date it is estimated that more than 200,000,000 board feet have been preserved with the "Osmose" method in Canada in addition to the millions of poles and posts treated from coast to coast.

Oats Easily Hulled To Feed Young Pigs

A METHOD of hulling oats by means of an ordinary threshing machine is described by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. It has been definitely established that young weanling pigs take in their feed only very very limited amounts of roughage. Consequently, pig and chick starters, whether commercial or home mixed, require that hulls be removed by some mechanical means, especially when oats are one of the ingredients used.

Walter Ross, Manager of the Olds School of Agriculture farm, has simplified the job of removing oat hulls to a minimum by using an ordinary threshing machine and hull-removing is done at the time the oats are being threshed.

A field of oats to be used for this purpose must be permitted to ripen well. The threshing machine is fitted with all the concaves (in good condition) and the concave bars are closed as far as they will go—the machine is then ready for operation. The separator should be operated slightly above normal speed. It can be speeded up by means of the throttle on the tractor. Threshing should be done on a dry day and the bundles are to be fed into the machine a little slower. This will result in about 85% of the threshed oats being hulled. Before feeding, the hulled oats should be put through a fanning mill to remove loose hulls.

Farmers should thresh enough oats in this manner every fall to provide them with sufficient hulled oats for weanling pigs for a year. Farmers are urged by the department to try this method of de-hulling oats which no doubt will result in reducing losses in weanling pigs due to the presence of excess fibre in oats.

• • •

Pasture Not Enough For Big Milk Flow

PASTURE alone is insufficient for high-producing cows, states Dr. J. E. Bowstead, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta. When on good pasture, cows can produce about ¾ lbs. of butterfat daily in addition to maintaining themselves. In the case of cows producing not more than 20 or 25 lbs. of milk, good pasture will take care of their requirements. Supplementary concentrate mixtures are necessary to meet the needs of cows producing more than this amount.

When fed supplementary concentrate mixtures the cows will not only maintain production at higher levels during the pasture season, but will maintain that higher level after the pasture season has ended. The concentrate mixture fed to cows on pasture may consist only of ground oats or barley. The pasture grass consumed will provide the necessary protein and minerals.

• • •

FIGHT PERENNIAL WEEDS

Best practice in the control of perennial weeds is found to be to cultivate every two weeks, and not too deeply. At one time it was thought advisable to cultivate when green growth appeared, but it is now considered most effective to delay cultivation until some re-growth has taken place.

Fine Showing Of Shorthorns At Didsbury

THE show staged jointly by the Alberta Shorthorn Association and the Avondale Shorthorn Club in conjunction with Didsbury agricultural fair on July 25 brought out 81 animals in one of the finest displays of the breed ever seen in the West. A similar show is planned in connection with the Vermilion fair.

Classes at Didsbury were well filled, breeders from many points in the province having brought out their finest animals for the event.

Yellowlees Bros., of Crossfield, showed the grand champion Shorthorn bull of the show, while the grand champion heifer came from the herd of T. G. Hamilton, of Innisfail, who also carried off a number of top awards in the various classes. Frank Lang, of Edmonton, who placed the awards, compared the entries very favourably in point of numbers and quality with those seen at many larger shows on the Western fair circuits.

Among other breeders whose good animals shared prizes were Thomas Dench, Carstairs; W. D. MacDonald, Grainger; Abe Snyder & Sons, Didsbury; W. Motley, Acme; W. L. McCollister Dalroy; A. J. Hadden, Okotoks; L. G. Kinney, Rockyford, and Stewart Hay, Carbon.

The agricultural fair brought out a splendid showing of Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires in the dairy classes and a good display in the horse ring. A large crowd attended and took a keen interest in the judging and in the horse races and other features of the day.

• • •

Producing Hens Need Fresh Water Supply

WATER for hens is an important item in egg production, particularly during hot weather. Hens require an abundance of clean, fresh water before them at all times, and especially at laying time—the early morning and afternoon. Hens have no sweat glands. They depend on their lungs to throw off body moisture. Prolonged lack of water entails parched lungs and suffering.

Lack of sufficient fresh water results in lowered egg production, and egg quality is lowered when hens are forced to drink dirty stagnant water. A hen seeks a drink of water the first thing after leaving a nest and she will drink more water when it is kept fresh than when it is changed only once a day. Every egg is wanted to meet the demand.

• • •

Black Flies Cause Serious Cattle Loss

THIRTY head of cattle, at an average value of $100 died early in July in the Saskatoon area, the result of bites from the small black fly which breeds in the Saskatchewan River. A number of persons were bitten by the flies, a few so badly that they had to receive medical attention.

Prof. J. W. G. McEwan, department of animal husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, said he believed the danger "was over the hump" now. Last year the flies caused a $20,000 loss in cattle in the MacDowall area, south of Prince Albert.

Cover Crop Protects Piles of Drifted Soil

THERE is one dangerous condition that prevails now on many farms, writes an Experimental Farms observer. That is that there is a pile of drift soil along the west side of each stubble field that will move very easily when the field is cultivated. If the drift soil is not too deep to plough under it would be good practice to turn it in as deeply as possible; otherwise a cover crop should be seeded over this area not later than August 1. In fact, it may be good practice for farmers in all of the better rainfall areas to seed cover crops on all of their fallows this year.

It should be clearly borne in mind, he states, that we have a difficult problem before us in the cultivation of our summer-fallows this year because of the light stubble present and so every precaution must be taken if we would prevent a recurrence next year of serious soil drifting such as occurred this spring. We know how to wind-proof the soil so it is sheer folly to leave our fields unprotected, he concludes.

• • •

Some Machinery Still is Rationed

BEGINNING July 1, rationing of new farm machinery and equipment was limited to 25 items which are still in short supply. These items are: corn pickers; tractor ploughs; tractor mounted ploughs; one-way disc, tiller or harrow ploughs; tandem tractor disc harrows; single side disc harrows —12′ or over; spring and stiff tooth field cultivators; tractor mounted cultivators; tractor or semi-mounted mowers; side delivery rakes; hay loaders; pick-up hay balers; grain binders (horse and tractor drawn); corn binders; potato diggers; combine or reaper threshers; windrowers or swathers; threshers; ensilage harvesters; standard and row crop tractors; garden tractors; rubber-tired gears or trailers; power potato sprayers or dusters; fruit or orchard power sprayers; pressure water systems and power pumps. All these still require approval by rationing officers before purchase.

• • •

Grasses May Infect Grain with Ergot

THE disease of ergot in grain fields often originates from infected grasses growing along headlands and roadsides. These grasses should be cut soon after they come into head before the ergot bodies have a chance to form. Otherwise, insects may carry the disease to adjacent grain crop.

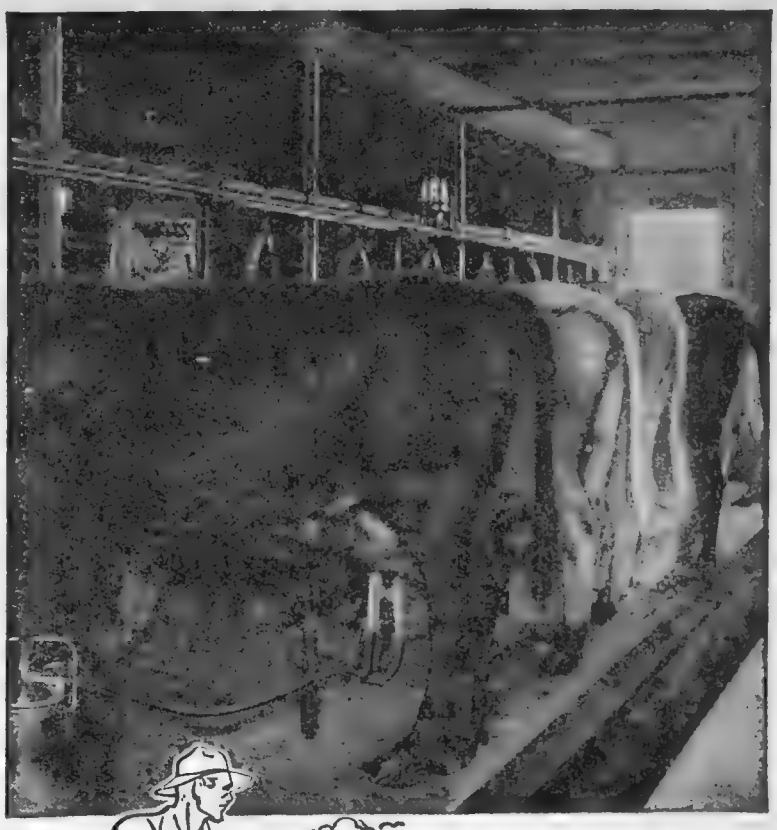
Other cultural means of control, suggests the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, include deep ploughing after a diseased crop to bury the ergot bodies and the practice of rotating crops to avoid sowing one susceptible crop after another.

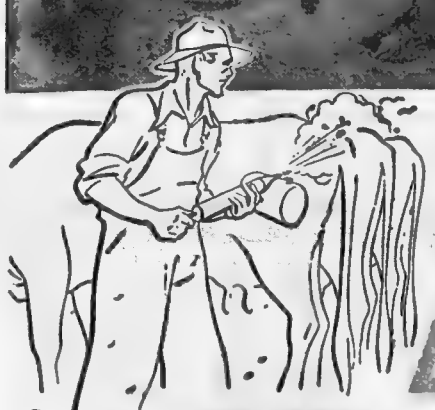
Rye, wheat, and barley are susceptible to ergot, but oats have considerable resistance. Flax and corn are not subject to ergot.

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CO-OPS THRIVING

Fifteen co-operative dairy and poultry organizations in Alberta handled a total business in 1944 amounting to nearly $14,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over 1943. Membership in these bodies almost doubled and assets increased by nearly a million dollars.





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CONGESTION IN CATTLE MARKETING during October and November SHOULD BE AVOIDED

DURING the last three months of 1944, Canadian packing establishments were unable to clear promptly record live stock marketings.

While this fall's hog marketings may be below those of last year, cattle marketings will be unusually heavy.

To avoid a repetition of last year's market congestion during October and November—

1 Marketing of dry cows should be speeded up during August.

2 Marketing of plain cattle, particularly those of dairy breeding, and of bulls, should be well under way before the end of August.

3 Throughout September, steers and heifers in good condition should be marketed promptly.

Experimental evidence assembled at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alta., over a period of eight years, showed the following average gains in weight of cattle on short-grass prairie range.

Class of Cattle	Gain in Weight in Pounds			
	April 1–June 15	June 16–Sept. 1	Sept. 2–Nov. 15	Total
Yearling steers.....	131	138	46	315
Two year old steers..	145	159	52	356

The data indicate that gains on the same range made after September 1st are relatively light as compared with those made during May, June and July.

Market early and avoid congestion!

202W

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

Oppose Freight Rate Increase

DIRECTORS of the Western Stock Growers' Association, meeting in Calgary during Stampede week went strongly on record in support of the Alberta government stand opposing an increase in freight rates, which the railways are reported to be asking. A number of speakers pointed out that the western livestock industry and agriculture in general depend on low freight rates for sound development.

Concern was expressed over the prospect of the marketing situation this fall, and it was felt that the packing industry would be unable to handle all the cattle offered since deliveries will be heavier this year than last. The stockmen urged that beef cattle should be cleared by the market this fall with the least possible delay as soon as they are in prime condition.

The federal government will be asked to buy cattle at Canadian floor prices this fall, thus maintaining the price structure. It will be further asked to export a representative cross-section of the Canadian cattle to the United States market, thereby reopening that market to the Canadian industry if only on a token basis for the time being.

The directors stand "unalterably in favor" of revision of the income tax regulations so that breeding herds will be recognized as capital. They were also of the opinion that the industry needed a five-year average of earnings to place its income tax position in line with that of other business. They will ask for abolition of income tax reductions on agricultural labour, or as an alternative, the raising of the income tax exemption from $660 to $1,000 for a single man and from $1,200 to $1,500 for a married man.

A GRAZING committee consisting of Messrs. Usher, Ross, Riley, McKinnon and Higden was appointed to confer with the minister of lands and mines on a uniform rental rate on crown lands. At present a 10 per cent royalty on the value of the beef produced on crown lands is charged in most areas, with the rate eight per cent in "special areas".

Tom Usher, of Scollard, was re-elected president; J. B. Cross, of Calgary, is first vice-president; C. H. McKinnon, of Dalemead, second vice-president, and Kenneth Coppock, of Calgary, secretary-treasurer.

Honorary president is Senator D. E. Riley, of High River, and honorary vice-president is J. J. Bowlen, of Calgary.

The 15 directors, 13 of whom were present, drew lots to put themselves on a rotating basis. After this year five will be elected each year for a three-year term.

Starting a three-year term now are E. A. Cartwright, High River; Percy Copithorne, Jumping Pound; Neil Riley, Nanton; R. P. Gilchrist, Wildhorse, and A. A. Mitchell, Lloydminster, Sask.

Serving for two years are C. H. McKinnon; M. W. Bradshaw, Mountain View; Pat Burton, Claresholm; Herman Linder, Cardston, and Max Higden, Manyberries.

Those with a one-year term are Owen Stringam, Duchess; Tom Usher, Hargrave Mitchell, Medicine Hat; J. B. Cross, and George G. Ross, Aden.

News Items Of Interest

A LANDSLIDE of British ballots on July 5 defeated the Churchill Conservative Government, replacing it with a Labour one led by Clement Atlee. The verdict of the voters at home and in the services abroad gave Labour 390 seats; Conservatives, 195; Liberals and National Liberals, 25. The election in 13 ridings is deferred and the remainder of the 640 seats in the House of Commons are divided among a number of minor groups. Following announcement of the vote, Mr. Atlee was commissioned to form a new government.

Reports continue to circulate that peace offers to the Allies are being extended by Tokyo with the provision that the Japanese home islands remain free of American invasion and occupation.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has requested the Dominion Wheat Board to discontinue shipments of low grade wheat and coarse grains from drouth areas of the province where much of this grain will be required for livestock feed. The probable crop shortage in some sections is said to be the worst since 1937.

Joseph B. Chifley, a former locomotive engineer, was elected Premier in Australia's Labour government on July 12, following the death of Premier John Curtin.

Irwin Dean, president of the Western Canada Fairs Association, while repairing a tractor on his farm at Estevan, Sask., sustained injuries from which he died in hospital the following day.

Some 1,200 farm workers from Saskatchewan left in late June and early July to help in harvesting Ontario crops. They must return to the West between August 15 and 31. In addition, about 150 combines and their crews have crossed the border to assist American farmers with the harvest in mid-western states, and they will move north with the harvest into Saskatchewan.

The lights of London went on again in full brilliance the night of July 15 after nearly six years of blackout and dimout. Simultaneously clocks were set back one hour from double summer daylight-saving time to one hour ahead standard Greenwich time.

The Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies has passed a law exiling King Leopold III until Parliament consents to his return to the throne. The monarch had refused to abdicate.

A recount of ballots in the Melville, Sask., constituency gave Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner a majority of 28 votes over his C.C.F. opponent, H. J. Benson. The minister's lead was reduced by four votes as a result of the recount.

A large number of farmers and ranchers in Southeastern Alberta attended the annual field day at the Manyberries range station on July 21. Crops and pastures in that area are seriously showing the effects of the dry season, and many hundreds of cattle may have to be moved out to better feed.

Cooling of Milk Requires Attention

TO produce top quality milk requires care and attention. As it comes from healthy cows, milk is clean and wholesome and one of the best foods available. When once contaminated, it can never be restored by any method of processing to its original high standard of purity and quality.

Cooling and storing at low temperature are necessary to maintain the high quality of good milk. An insulated tank between the pump and the stock watering trough, large enough to hold cans for a day's milk, is recommended as one of the best and cheapest means of efficient cooling. The discharge from the pump should go to the bottom of the tank. The overflow should be placed at the opposite end of the tank, at the top. An elbow on the overflow pipe, turned down to prevent warm outside air from entering the milk cooling tank will prove helpful in maintaining low temperatures. Stirring the milk is not necessary as long as the water is being pumped through in quantity.

Milk should be protected from dust and the direct rays of the sun during transportation, or while waiting at the roadside for a pick-up truck. A wet blanket or tarpaulin over the cans will provide such protection.

• • •

USE WIND CHARGERS

Because there are areas of Saskatchewan where the construction of major transmission lines for rural electrification in the province would not be practical, the committee on rural electrification will recommend the setting up of wind chargers by farmers in those areas, E. Eisenhauer, deputy minister of reconstruction, has announced. The department is not planning to purchase wind chargers to be installed on farms, said Mr. Eisenhauer. Farmers will be expected to provide their own equipment.

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FOR WEED CONTROL

An eight-year mixed farming rotation over a period of years on the Dominion Illustration Station farms in northern and eastern Manitoba has reduced wild oats, sow thistle, mustards, stinkweed, and other annual weeds to a point where they are no longer a menace. The sequence of crops in this rotation is — summerfallow, grain, grain, hay pasture, sod fallow, grain, grain. Pasturing for one year in eight is proving one of the most effectual practices for weed control.

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EXPORT MORE JERSEYS

Oliver Evans, Chilliwack, B.C., western fieldman of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, reported recently that in the first half of 1945 more Jerseys had been exported from British Columbia to the United States than in any previous whole year.

• • •

BUYS HAYS BULL

W. B. Struthers, Milverton, Ont., recently purchased the yearling bull, Hays' Golden Eagle, from Hays Ltd., Calgary. His dam, Hays' Cornelia, was second prize aged cow in milk at the 1942 Calgary Exhibition and has a yearly record as a seven-year-old of 6886 lbs. fat from 17,018 lbs. milk (4.03 per cent.).

• • •

"Now, my son," said the father, "tell me why I punished you!"

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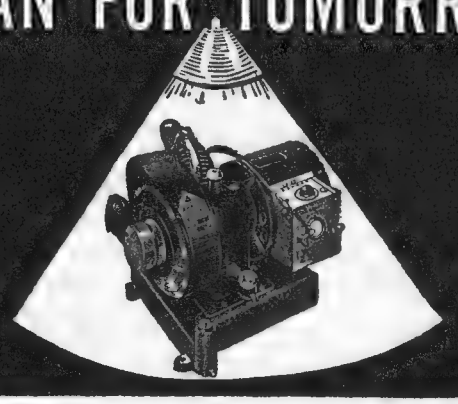


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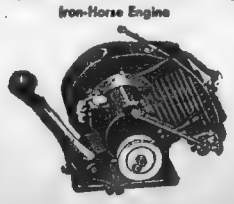
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Summer Drowning Tragedies Preventable

WITH the summer vacation season now with us, the Health League of Canada points out that many deaths from drowning can be prevented — first by running no unnecessary risks and second by the prompt and long-continued use of artificial respiration methods when accidents occur.

There are well-authenticated reports of artificial respiration being successful after as many as five hours. In cases of electrical shock, at least one instance is known of a patient being revived after being apparently dead for eight hours. This being true, it is an extraordinary thing that reports still come in of artificial respiration being discontinued after a mere half hour of effort.

It is pointed out that even if the victim has been in the water for as long as 30 minutes, there is a chance that life is not extinct, that proper resuscitation methods have a chance of bringing back consciousness.

ALSO, it is emphasized, artificial respiration must be started as quickly as possible and continued for a long period—six hours or longer. It is not until rigor mortis sets in that life can be assumed to be extinct. A well documented case of late revival is that of a child, brought back to life after five hours' active work and hours after the child had been pronounced dead.

It is also important that those using artificial respiration be sure that air enters the lungs properly while they are working on the patient. There is always a possibility that a spasm of the larynx occurred and that the victim suffocated rather than drowned.

The most popular method of artificial respiration is the Schaefer method. In this, the body is raised gently by the waist to allow water to drain from the lungs and stomach. It is then placed in a prone position with the head and chest lower than the rest, if possible. The head should be placed on one side on one of the patient's arms. The rescuer kneels astride the victim and applies pressure rhythmically in the region of the lungs. If possible, the patient should be kept warm with blankets and hot-water bottles.

Rescuers should remember these five points:

1. Clear the patient quickly.
2. Start artificial respiration without delay.
3. Use warmth, if possible.
4. Do not stop artificial respiration until the patient breathes or there are definite signs of the onset of rigor mortis.
5. After the patient is breathing do not allow him to sit up, stand, or walk, but transport him in a lying-down position and put him to bed.

• • •

B.C. Wild Stallions Sentenced to Death

THE British Columbia government has passed two special proclamations permitting cowboys of the Clinton area in the B.C. interior and also in the Cranbrook grazing district, to shoot wild stallions on sight.

Indictment against the stallions is that they are responsible for maintaining the population of wild horses which eat up the forage of beef cattle.

Instructions to the cowboys are that if they can clear the range of wild horses they can run another 1,500 head of steers.

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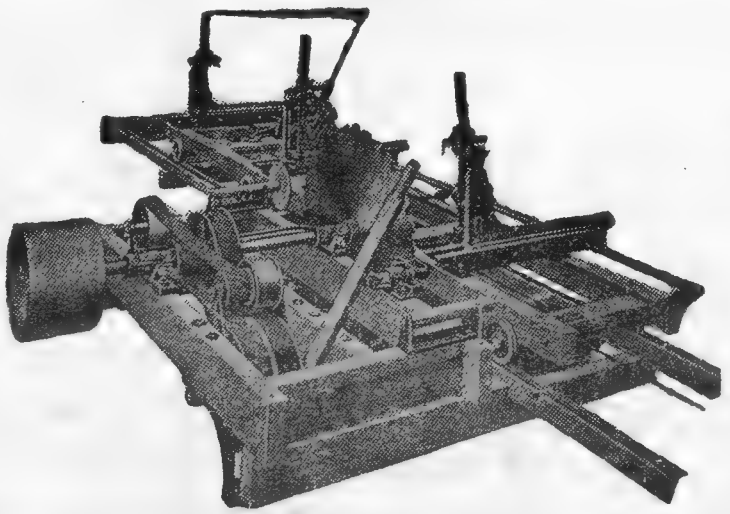
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Swine Registry Work Reviewed

OPERATIONS and results at the Advanced Registry Swine Feeding Station for Alberta, Edmonton, to March 31, 1945, were reviewed at the annual field day held at the University of Alberta farm. The findings are summarized as follows by S. G. Freeborn, senior fieldman for the Dominion Livestock Production Service:

In 37 herds, 303 inspections were made and there was an improvement of 3% over the previous year in the number of litter entries that actually got as far as Edmonton for the commencement of the Station feeding test, one-third of the litters inspected being eligible for test at 70 days of age. But 9.2% fewer litters qualified in the test this year compared with the previous year.

Production index is down, indicatng fewer pigs per litter being saved to weaning compared with two previous years.

The maturity index is down compared with the previous two years. The litters that qualified average 195 days of age to produce 150 pounds carcass. Main reason for poorer maturity index this year was that more litters arrived at the station below par in thrift and condition and weight. Many of these litters will make a good showing in daily gains near the end of the test but cannot make up time lost at the start.

Of 39 litters qualifying with a maturity index average better than 102 there were 34 litters with pigs all weighing 42 lbs. or higher, and only five litters showed pigs 35 lbs. or lower. Of 26 litters that averaged 35 lbs. or lower per pig, 21 litters failed with the equivalent of 312 days for 150 lbs. carcass.

A STUDY of all carcass scores 1944 45 shows average carcass scores two points higher than the previous year and four points higher than two years ago, partially accounted for by an improvement in average length of side. Alberta hogs appear to be leading their improvement in eyes of lean meat in the loin. There is a noticeable lack of balance in too many carcasses.

While the feed consumption per pound of gain, from 70 days of age to the age at which the pig makes 150 lbs. carcass, is not a necessary qualifying factor at present, it is an interesting and important factor as economy of commercial production hinges around the factor of feed required per lb gained.

The qualifying litters averaged 3.48 lbs. per lb. gain. Among the failures the highest feed consumption was four lbs., carcass score 80, and took its time to make the poor Maturity Index of 89.

The tests show that the earliest maturing pigs are not necessarily the lowest consumers of feed per lb. of gain. The litter that had the best maturity index, 112, equivalent to 178 days, to make 150 lb. carcass scoring 88%, took 3.47 lbs. feed per lb. of gain. The litter that took only 3.18 lbs. feed per lb. gain scored only 102 maturity index, equivalent to 196 days, to make carcasses 150 lbs., averaging only 75%.

Burns & Co. Ltd. cash prizes for the four highest scoring qualifying sows of 1944-45, were presented:

1st — Paul Churchward, Lloydminster.

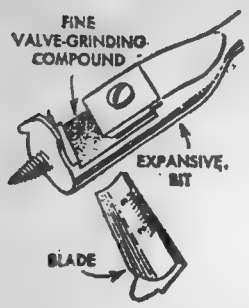
2nd—A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin.

3rd—Farquhar and Moore, Fort Saskatchewan.

4th—George E. Nicholls, Castor

Handy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

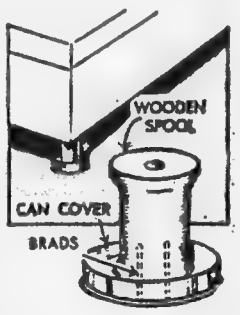


REPAIRING WORN EXPANSIVE BIT

IF your expansive bit has become worn so that the movable blade tends to creep out of adjustment when it is in use, apply a little fine valve-grinding compound as indicated. Usually, this will take care of the trouble unless the bit is badly worn or the clamping part sprung so that it does not grip the blade when tightened.

★ ★

KEEP ANTS OUT OF STORAGE BOXES



IF you are bothered by ants getting into food storage boxes in your home or cabin, here is a good way to keep them out. On boxes that do not have casters or short legs, attach empty thread spools to the four corners of the box and set them in can lids in which is poured light oil. If there are no small children or animals around, you can use insect powder in the lids. If the boxes are moved around frequently, it may be more convenient to nail the lids to the spools, nail heads being soldered to prevent the oil leaking past them.

★ ★



MESH SCOURING PAD IN FUNNEL USED AS HOUSEHOLD STRAINER

BY inserting in a funnel a wire-mesh scouring pad that has been cleaned thoroughly, you can separate solids from liquids while they are being poured. A strainer of this kind will be found especially suitable in the kitchen, for instance, in separating pulp and seeds of fruits from liquids in jelly making and in similar work where actual filtering is not required.

★ ★

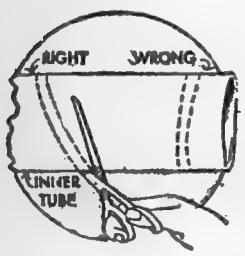
TOOL POUCH FOR CAR FROM OLD RUBBER



IF small tools rattle around in the tool compartment of your car, slip them into an old storm rubber and snap a rubber band around it. A band cut from an old inner tube will serve nicely. Besides providing a good pouch for storing the tools, the rubber also acts as a tray to keep them together when it is necessary to take them out of the car for use while on the road.

★ ★

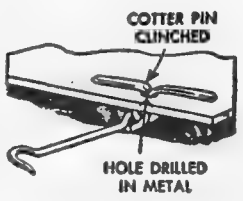
BELTS CUT FROM OLD INNER TUBE



ENDLESS belts made by cutting slices from an old inner tube provide good emergency substitutes for small round belts. Such belts can be made in various lengths by cutting across the inner tube at an angle, the degree of the angle determining the length of the resulting belt. Use the old belt as a pattern for length. Place it around the tube and, holding it at one point, move it at an opposite point along the tube until it is taut. Then cut the tube at this angle and the belt should fit.

★ ★

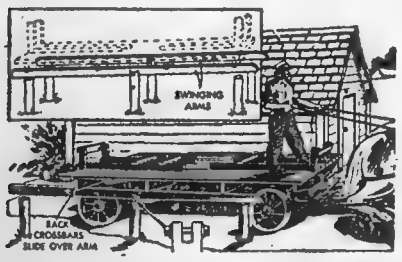
ATTACHING SCREEN-DOOR HOOKS



ATTACHING a door hook to a metal object is no problem if you use a cotter pin. Select one of suitable size to take the hook and then drill a small hole through the metal. Insert the pin and clinch the legs on the opposite side as indicated. An eye for the hook can be provided by enlarging the eye of the pin and attaching it in the same way. Set the pin up tightly so that the eye will remain in position to receive the hook.

★ ★

REMOVE HAYRACK SINGLE HANDED



REMOVING a rack from a hay wagon single-handed is an easy job if you use a support similar to this one. It consists of two arm assemblies so spaced that they just clear the wheel hubs when a wagon is backed between them. Each assembly is made up of one arm and three posts, the arm being pivoted to the center post, which is 2 or 3 in. longer than the end posts so that the arm can be rocked slightly. The arms engage the rear cross members of the rack and lift it slightly. Continued backing slides the rack onto the arms to a point where it almost balances. Then the driver shifts his weight to balance the rack and lift it free of the bolsters, after which the wagon is driven from under it. To load the rack, the wagon is backed under it, the front end pushed down, and the wagon driven out to pull the rack off the arms.

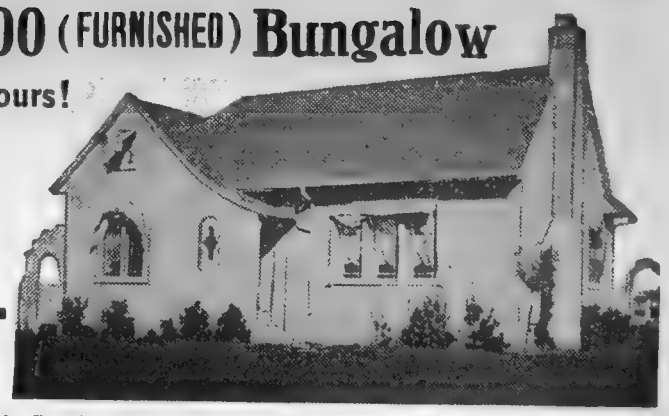
• • •

SUCCESSFUL painting results are achieved in a wide range of temperatures, but the ideal for paint application is between 60 and 80 degrees. In the case of varnish, many authorities recommend that it should not be applied when the room temperature is lower than 70 degrees.

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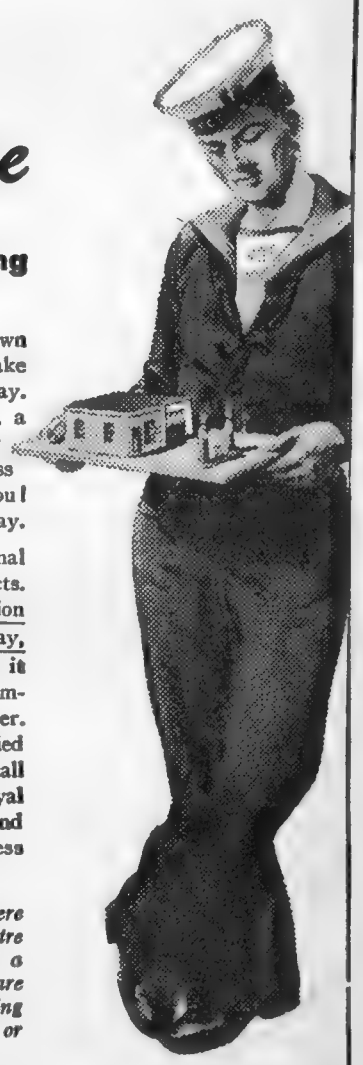
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YOUR *future*



A message to ex-servicemen planning to go into business

You want to get started on your own ... to be your own boss ... to make your own future in your own way. You may plan to start a store, a machine shop, a garage; to buy a farm, a partnership or business already operating. Good for you! Canada is behind you, all the way.

But before you make your final decision, you'll want all the facts. Before you pledge your rehabilitation credit or obligate yourself in any way, study your plan carefully. Talk it over with your local Citizens' Committee or Veterans' Welfare Officer. These men are trained and qualified to advise you. If *we* can help, just call on us. Any manager of The Royal Bank will be delighted to see you and give you the benefit of his business experience.

To veterans returning to districts where there is no formal rehabilitation centre or committee, this bank extends a SPECIAL *invitation. Our managers are always at the service of any returning man seeking advice on business or financial matters.*

***Base your decision on facts* – NOT HUNCHES**

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

The Man Must Be Smart

A REMARKABLY pretty girl drove up to the curb across the street. Before she could get out of the car a group of admiring men appeared from nowhere and clustered about.

"That's Shirley Tucker, isn't it?" I asked Nate Randall. We were sitting on the veranda of Mercer's hotel where we had a good view of everything that went along Main street of Mercersburg. "Daughter of Old Man Tucker, president of the Farmer's National?"

"That's her," Nate grinned. He looked at me sidewise. "And don't ask me what everyone else is asking: When is she going to get married? Let the girl alone, I say. She'll get married in good time. Soon's the right man comes along, or one smarter than she is."

"Smarter?"

Nate nodded. "Shirley's got sense enough not to marry someone who ain't any smarter than she is. That's bad, that is, marrying someone who's got less brains than yourself. For a girl it is. Usually means unhappiness and sometimes divorce."

Nate reached for his black stub of a pipe. "Reminds me of Helen Young," he went on. "Now there was a girl for you who had chances aplenty to get married, and to the best that Mercersburg and all the other towns hereabouts had to offer, too. But she turned 'em all down. Even Marvin Baker, the banker's son, and John Merrill, heir to old Gran Merrill's millions. Helen's friends told her she was a fool. She was getting old, they said. When a girl reached twenty-four in those days without hitching herself to a man she was considered out of the running.

"But Helen only laughed at all the warnings and admonitions. If, she declared, she couldn't find a man smarter than she, she'd rather die an old maid. Which was darn good figuring, though folks couldn't understand it.

"Helen wasn't conceited about it, but she knew she was pretty and she knew she was smart. And so she turned down John Merrill's offer and Marvin Baker's and began to keep company with young Elson Dearborn. Now Elson was a good-looking youth and was expected to take over his dad's box mill some time in the future. In short, he was considered quite a catch, and everyone nodded their heads sagely and said Helen had been wise to wait after all.

"Then, just when everyone figured it was time to announce the engagement George Dow appeared on the scene. George was a farmer's son, and he moved over here from Oxford with his family. He'd had some schooling at the agricultural college and he was a hard worker and liked farming and planned to make it his life's job. But he was a homely cuss and he had the look about him that comes from working out-of-doors. No one even considered him as competition for the hand of lovely Helen Young.

"And that's where George proved how smart he was. He knew how folks felt about him and he knew how Helen must feel and he knew that being the son of a not too prosperous farmer wasn't much of a qualification, but he fell in love with Helen Young the first time he saw her, and so, despite all his handicaps, he decided to make a play for her hand.

"He asked her to dance one night at a Grange sociable and surprised everyone because of his audacity and because he danced so well. And he surprised Helen because he seemed self-possessed, (though inwardly he was trembling with excitement) and carried on an intelligent conversation and his voice didn't have a countryman's twang to it.

"The next time he saw her was after church on the following Sunday. He asked if he could walk home with her, and Helen agreed to let him. Yet even though she appeared to enjoy his company, folks couldn't believe he was serious. Her interest in George was beyond their comprehension, with Elson Dearborn so eager for her company.

"And so they gave no thought to George Dow, but continued to wait for the expected announcement of Helen's engagement to Elson. And after a while it came. Or rather an announcement came. But it wasn't the announcement of Helen's engagement to Elson, it was the announcement of her marriage to George.

"Yes, sir, without saying a word to nobody, they had slipped off and got married by a minister up in Danesville. I tell you this here town fair rocked with gossip when the news got out."

Nate paused and whacked his pipe against the veranda railing.

"So George proved himself smarter than all the others, eh?" I asked, looking, I presume quite skeptical. "Just how did he succeed in doing that?"

Nate snorted in disgust and shoved the black stub of a pipe into his vest pocket. "Why, you ninny, because he got her to marry him without any engagement or flurry or fuss. You see, George was smart enough to size up the situation. He analyzed the methods and characters of all Helen's previous suitors and found out their trouble. It was in the courting. It must be because that's as far as any of 'em got. Then he analyzed Helen's character and decided she wanted to be courted differently. So he set out to achieve that end. He didn't put the thing on a commercial basis, nor he didn't speak a word of love unless he had the proper setting. Daytimes when they were together, he'd talk about his ambition and the future. And nighttimes he'd take her out in his boat or for a walk in the moonlight—always some place where there was a romantic setting. That's what turned the trick—a proper setting. George was smart enough to let nature help him in his courting. And one night, when the moon was full and there was a soft breeze and the smell of flowers in the air, he proposed and Helen accepted. It would have seemed almost sacrilegious to refuse and spoil that beautiful moment. And before she could change her mind, George bundled her off to Danesville and got a minister to tie the knot.

"Yes, sir, George outsmarted Helen in good shape. But she didn't realize it until later. When she got back home she told her mother she hadn't intended to marry George at all, but Elson Dearborn, as everyone thought. But George had changed her plans almost before she knew what was happening, but, by jingo, she was glad of it—glad she'd married a man who'd proved himself smarter than she.

"Incidently, it all worked out fine, because you never saw a happier couple than her and George. And I guess that accounts for Shirley Tucker's attitude today. She's just waiting for some man to out-smart her, just as her mother did. Oh, yes, Shirley is George's and Helen's daughter. George's full name, you see, is George Dow Tucker."

• • •

Nature's Plants Provide Antidotes

WE are all profoundly thankful for the outstanding accomplishments of our Medical Forces in this war in the soothing of pain, healing of wounds and treatment of diseases.

It is significant that many of the drugs, which have been found invaluable in this great work are derived from Nature's plants. It is, it seems, forceful support to the beliefs of our forefathers that Nature's plants provided antidotes for pain and diseases.

The most recent discovery in this group of plant drugs is penicillin which is derived from a common mold. To prepare penicillin the mold is grown in a sterilized medium that contains nothing but salts and some crude, brown sugar. After a week or two the medium contains considerable penicillin which, after purificaton is obtained as a dry, sterile powder. This is sealed into small glass tubes or bottles from which the air has been removed, usually 100,000 units per bottle. The powder is dissolved in a small amount of sterile water just prior to use and this solution is injected, usually into the muscles of the arm or leg, about 20,000 units every three hours. Penicillin is not a cure all; but has been found to be very helpful in the treatment of pneumonia, streptococcus infections, certain skin infections, gonorrhea and certain social diseases.

This war has brought to our attention, very forcibly, the importance of another of Nature's drugs—Quinine, used in the treatment of malaria. This drug, which has been known for centuries, is derived from the bark of the Cinchona tree. The supply of quinine was almost entirely shut off by the Japanese occupation of the East Indies. The lack of this drug caused considerable delay and great concern in the early phases of the war in the Pacific. In this connection we should also mention quinine's near relative—Quinidine—which, beside being antimalarial, also makes hearts beat regularly if they have a tendency to miss a beat now and then.

Many drugs of plant origin in common use today were discovered by our forefathers centuries ago. For example: Atropine — used to dilate the pupils of the eye, to dry up secretions in the nose when people have colds, and as an antispasmodic—is extracted from the roots of the belladona plant. Belladona, which means "Fair Lady," was once highly prized by the ladies because they thought that the extract made their eyes more lustrous and beautiful. Ipecac has long been used as an emetic as well as in the treatment of amebic dysentery. Digitalis, the widely known heart stimulant, is derived from the foxglove. Morphine, to kill pain, and Codein to stop a cough — both come from the opium poppy. Codein also kills pain and it is used extensively for this purpose today often in preference to the synthetic pain killers. Cocaine, used for local anesthesia, comes from the cocoa plant. Oil of the Wintergreen plant, applied externally, has helped many a rheumatic to be less uncomfortable. Sarsaparilla is thought by many to be of value in stimulating the defense mechanism of the body. Senna, Cascara, Rhubarb, Aloe — all from Nature's plants—are among our most useful laxatives.

The discovery of Vitamins has further supported the popular view that plants contain substances to make man strong. Our grandfathers knew that when fat babies got bow-legged this could be corrected by giving Cod Liver Oil. The babies had rickets—which grandma didn't know either—but she Liver Oil contained vitami D—which gradma didn't know either—but she did know that this natural product corrected the condition.

Yes, the record shows that Nature's drugs are invaluable in war and in peace and man can have faith in the power of these God given natural products to relieve many of his miseries.

• • •

The Country Church Speaks

In some great day
The country church
Will find its voice
And it will say:

I stand in the fields
Where the wide earth yields
Her bounties of fruit and of grain,
Where the plowshares turn
Till the plowshares burn
As they come round and round again;
Where the workers pray
With their tools all day
In sunshine and shadow and rain.

And I bid them tell
Of the crops they sell
And speak of the work they have done;
I speed ev'ry man
In his hope and plan
And follow his day with the sun;
And grasses and trees
And birds and bees
I know and I feel ev'ry one.

And out of it all
As the seasons fall
I build my great temple alway;
I point to the skies,
But my footstone lies
In the commonplace work of the days
For I preach the worth
Of the native earth—
To love and to work is to pray.

—DR. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY.

From Foxhole to Fireside

By EDNA JACQUES

IT'S a long way from a foxhole on a south Pacific Island to a gentle fireside somewhere in Canada — and tea for two.

But *sugar was there*—in person—at both parties.

In the foxhole—sugar was in the form of gunpowder, killing the enemy as he crawled through the dense underbrush of the jungle toward an Allied outpost.

In a quiet room a father and mother enjoyed a cup of tea, with sugar, in the soft glow of firelight just before bedtime.

Funny, how two such different events could be related through the white crystals that we call sugar.

Not so odd either when you know that the south Pacific is definitely a sugar country. The Philippines, Java, Dutch East Indies, Burma, Hawaii and the Fiji Islands have vast sugar plantations and factories.

When the Japs overran these Islands they not only destroyed the crops, but burnt down the factories.

Sugar, as you know, is a perennial. The first year there is no harvest. The second year they are allowed only one cutting. Not until plants are three years old can much sugar be counted on.

Although the Philippines have been retaken, a spokesman from the sugar pool at Washington said recently, "Not until 1947 can we expect much help from the Philippines. The same applies to all the South Sea Islands".

The sugar produced in the Carribean areas also have been hard hit by drought, strikes, hurricanes and lack of manpower.

The world situation recently reviewed by representatives of Great Britain, U.S.A. and Canada indicated that the present needs of the United Nations UNRRA, neutrals and military were a million and a quarter tons more than all available supplies.

The recent necessary cuts were worked out with Canada's share cut by 184 million pounds. Our allotment per person is on a par with both the United States and Britain.

Restaurants, hotels, manufacturers of jam, soft drinks, biscuits, and cereals, bakers, etc., have all come in for their share of the cut, some of them amounting to as much as 60%.

Your sugar for canning remains the same as last year, ten pounds per person. We have the regular sugar ration, plus the preserves coupons, if you wish to use them this way.

Answering the questions of thousands of women who are a bit indignant about the sugar shortage: Not one pound of sugar is used in the brewing and distilling industries in Canada.

Canadian boys killed at Hong Kong plead with us not to forget them. They were among the first casualties of the Far East. Japanese robot balloons drifting in the blue prairie sky remind us that the war with Japan is our war too.

Remember also that sugar is mixed with gunpowder for hand grenades and high explosives. Vast quantities in the form of crude molasses are used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber for tires for bombers. Block busters and T.N.T. are "sugar cured". Aerial bombs are sugar, blasting out the munition factories on Japan's mainland.

Submarine torpedoes are packed with high explosives, a lot of it—plain everyday sugar,

Today's wars are literally fought with SUGAR.

• • •

A Happy Family

What makes a happy family? Listen and I will tell:
It's not your house. It's not your clothes, nor the car you like so well.
Nor trips you take, nor the radio, nor money you have to spend.
It's something better than all of these, something that will not end.
It's love of dad, who works so hard to get the things you need.
It's mother loving and helping you by every kindly deed;
It's brother's love and sister's love, and your love for each one
That makes the joy and happiness when every day is done.
—N. B. Home and Country.

• • •

BEANS HELP OUT

BEANS being good as they are these days—and a meat extender, too—cook 'em with any of many meats—beef shortribs, beef brisket, lamb shanks, lamb breast, lamb riblets, bacon squares, salt pork, pork hocks, or spareribs.

DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

AN auction sale it seems to me is but a sorry sight to see. The cattle, implements and such, don't seem to worry me so much, although it's really bad enough to see a man part with his stuff. But when a joky auctioneer gets busy on the household gear—that's when I start in feeling low to think another home must go, with all its treasured odds and ends scattered among both foes and friends. A housewife learns to regard her things, however battle-scarred, as of her very life a part and sees them sold with heavy heart.

Well, everybody can't take root and where they land in just stay put. Ill-chance or restlessness is bound to move a lot of folks around. But I have read some real sad tales between the lines at auction sales.



Refreshing at any hour!

"SALADA" TEA

WARNING!

to all persons planning to move to

VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
WINNIPEG
HAMILTON
TORONTO
OTTAWA
HULL

No person may move to and rent or occupy family quarters in any of these congested areas without a permit from the Administrator of Emergency Shelter.

Before making arrangements to vacate your present home, be sure that you have other accommodation and a permit to occupy it. Applications for permits should be addressed to the Administrator of Emergency Shelter in the area to which you plan to move.

Every person who rents or occupies family quarters in any of these districts contrary to the order, commits an offence and, in addition to other penalties, will be required to vacate the shelter and the district at his own expense.

(Issued under the authority of the Emergency Shelter Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 9439, December 19, 1944).

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FORNI'S MAGOLO — alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

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Country Diary

My impressions of August have been recorded for a good many years; summed up, they make a month of quiet, bright, wind-free, ripening days. There are the special sounds of August, as of other months—the noon-tide whirr of insects' wings, the drone of bees, the petulant chirp of birds preparing for flight, the peculiar crackle and creak of my neighbor's old mower as it passes through grass and clover, always seeming to my whimsy like the lullaby Time is singing with his scythe, "Hush and heed not, for all things pass". Already the old mowers are being hauled from the back of sheds and other resting-places and gone over for repairs, to be called on to cut much of the short, scanty grain and tall weeds that constitute harvest. It is sad, but the lean years must take their turn.

Summer is really on the gallop now that August is here. These are crowded days and people, town and country alike, will tell you they do not know where the year, with its galloping months has gone. It is not to the calendar, but to memory that we turn to recollections of other summers. They come stealing into mind — the handsome fields of clean, waving golden grain; the water in the coulee, a benediction to the cattle, the seeded grasses still flavourful and appetizing to their palates. Now the grasses along the floor of the coulee are burnt and crisp; top-knotted partridges stalk among the sedges in search of moisture, the mallards left their home long ago. Bits of colour show up here and there on the brown landscape. Blue harebells on thread-like stalks, amethystine thistles, golden-rod and wild asters glow bravely in the field corners and along the roadsides. The aster, wild kin of the lovely old-world Michaelmas daisy is a hardy child of the prairie, flaunting its clear blue, starry blossoms no matter what the weather. Over them all, butterflies drift like scraps of gossamer and big brown, velvety bees bumble lazily in the hot sunshine.

There is silence on an August morning. The cows move up the pasture without sound. There is a silvery mist over everything, "the white mist brims the hollow of the hill" as it did when Rupert Brooke watched it in England. Then suddenly the sun burns through the mist, which is illumined by dazzling gold. The opal sky shines through. When the neighbor across the road brings the hayloads to the barn the fine chaff makes a golden haziness in the air. I am digging the carrots and feel the wonder of the day, its shining, exciting quality. It is another new day, and it will never, never come again. I feel I must try to find some special bit of living to do to make it memorable.

August twilight — another golden hour, neither day nor night, but a period more beautiful than either. Cool breezes blow, the heat of the sun is still warm upon the ground and the tired grass distils its evening dew, cool to the touch. Unannounced, the moon begins her silent journey, the mirror of departed light. The August day is ended and sky and fields merge under the steadfast lamps of heaven.

Vegetables for Every Day

VEGETABLES raw, vegetables freshly cooked or vegetables canned, should be included in each day's menu. Vegetables in some form are within the reach of all, every day in the year.

Vegetables all supply vitamins, minerals, water and bulk. Some provide carbohydrate in considerable quantity, and others furnish protein.

Two generous servings of non-starchy vegetable, one starchy and one raw green vegetable or tomatoes, every day, is a good rule.

Vegetables Furnish Minerals—

Iron, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, copper and other necessary minerals are found in varying amounts. The proper combinations make them easily utilized in body reactions.

Vegetables Supply Vitamins—

Vitamins promote growth and health. The vegetables in which they are most abundant are spinach, tomatoes, cabbage and lettuce, but all others contain these essential food elements in smaller amounts.

Vegetables Aid in Eliminating Poisons—

The coarse fibrous material in the leaf and stem vegetables, as well as the framework of the root vegetables, does more to free the body of poisonous waste than any artificial method.

Some Vegetables Supply Protein—

Legumes (peas, beans and lentils) contain a high proportion of protein or tissue building material and due to their low cost are a valuable source.

Starchy Vegetables—

Roots and tubers such as potatoes, parsnips, and also those in which the seed is used, as corn, peas and beans, give a satisfactory supply of starch.

Vegetables as Blood Regulators—

Some foods leave an acid ash or residue in the blood after being broken down or burned in the body. These acid forming foods are meat, fish, eggs, poultry, cereals, crackers and bread. Some other foods, among which are fruits and vegetables, leave an alkaline ash. A balanced diet will avoid acidosis. We should, therefore, use an abundance of fruits and vegetables in the daily diet.

General Preparation

Care should be taken in preparation for cooking, as this is shown in the appetizing appearance of the vegetable when it reaches the table.

Vegetable	Method
Asparagus	Cut off coarse lower part of stalks as far down as they will snap. Remove all scales and wash, using a brush.
Beans (string)	Remove strings, wash, break or cut into one-inch pieces.
Beans (dried	Wash and soak overnight
Beets	Scrub carefully with a small brush, being careful not to break the skin. Cut off tops two inches above the root.
Brussels Sprouts	Remove wilted leaves. Wash and let stand in salted water one-half hour, using 1 tsp. of salt to 1 qt. water.
Cabbage	Remove all wilted leaves. Cut in quarters, remove the core, shred if desired. Let it stand in salted water one-half hour, using 1 tsp. salt to 1 qt. water.
Carrots (young)	Wash and scrape. Cut in halves lengthwise or leave whole.
Carrots (old)	Wash and let stand in cold water one hour, then peel thinly. Cut in ¼-inch slices.
Cauliflower	Break off outside leaves, wash. Break flowerets apart. Soak in cold, salted water one-half hour, allowing 1 tsp. vinegar and 1 tsp. salt to 2 quarts water.
Celery	Break apart. Scrub each stalk with a stiff brush, let stand in cold water one hour to become crisp.
Chard (leaves)	Wash leaves carefully in several waters.
Chard (stalk)	Prepare as celery.
Corn	Remove husks. Brush with a stiff brush to remove silk.
Onions	Peel under water.
Parsnips	Scrub with stiff brush. Peel. Cut in quarters lengthwise.
Peas (green)	Shell, wash.
Peas (ripe)	Wash and soak overnight
Potatoes (new)	Wash, scrub with a stiff brush which will remove the tender skin.
Potatoes (old)	Wash. Soak one hour in cold water to freshen. Peel if desired.
Spinach	Wash carefully in several waters.
Squash	Wash, cut or break up and peel, if to be steamed. Cut in halves, but do not peel if to be baked. Remove seeds and membrane.
Tomatoes	Wash, scald, then cold dip. The skins will then be easily removed.
Turnips	Wash, peel, cut in 1-inch cubes.
Vegetable Marrow	Cut in 1-inch slices. Peel and remove seeds and membrane.

Safety Glass for Automobiles, Any Make of Car
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Avenue East, CALGARY

Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve distress of 'periodic' FEMALE WEAKNESS

with its nervous tension weak, tired cranky feelings



● Have you at such times noticed yourself feeling nervous, "dragged out," irritable, a bit blue—due to functional periodic disturbances?

Then don't delay, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is one of the most effective medicines for this purpose.

Pinkham's Compound is what is known as a *uterine sedative* because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Pinkham's Compound is made from wholesome roots and herbs (plus Vitamin B_1). Here's a medicine that HELPS NATURE. Just see if you're not delighted with results! Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Color for Linens



Colourful violets in purples or yellows can make a "best linen" of some of the plain pieces you have on hand. It's such easy stitchery.

Violets for all your linens in stitchery that's fun to do. Pattern 681 has transfer of 8 motifs 3¼ x 4¼ to 5¼ x 13¼ inches; directions.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

BE SURE TO STATE NUMBER AND SIZE REQUIRED WHEN ORDERING

Embroidered Dirndl



Proud as punch is the lassie who steps into this becoming dirndl, gaily embroidered with lazy-daisy flowers on bodice and skirt.

Pattern 695 contains a transfer pattern of bodice with design and 16 motifs for skirt; dress pattern in one size. Comes in sizes 2, 4 or 6. *State size desired.*

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

FREE PATTERNS

For NEW and RENEWAL Subscriptions

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YOUR CHOICE OF ANY ONE PATTERN FREE With a 50 cent FIVE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION and TWO PATTERNS FREE With a $1.00 TEN-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION

The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW IS WESTERN CANADA'S OLDEST FARM PUBLICATION AND IS RECOGNIZED BY LEADING AGRICULTURISTS AS A LEADER IN ITS FIELD. IT IS WIDELY READ AND HAS BEEN SERVING WESTERN FARMERS FOR FORTY-ONE YEARS. YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE IN SUBSCRIBING TO THIS WORTH-WHILE PUBLICATION.

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ORDER PATTERNS BY NUMBER

SEND TODAY For YOUR PATTERNS Enclosing Money Order Covering the Amount of Your Subscription, Together With Either the 50c or $1.00 Coupon As Shown — ACT NOW!

Party Apron



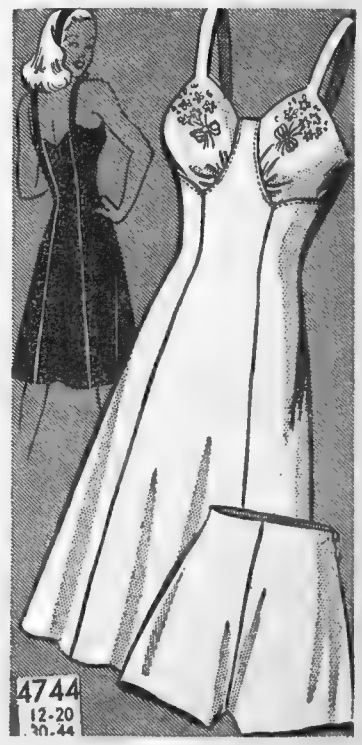
Take a bow at your next party in this lacy hostess apron that protects your frock and keeps you looking pretty; it's filet crochet.

Done in trebles . . . so you know it's easy crochet. Lacy mesh of panel is repeated in bib. Pattern 747 contains directions and charts.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

BE SURE TO STATE NUMBER AND SIZE REQUIRED WHEN ORDERING

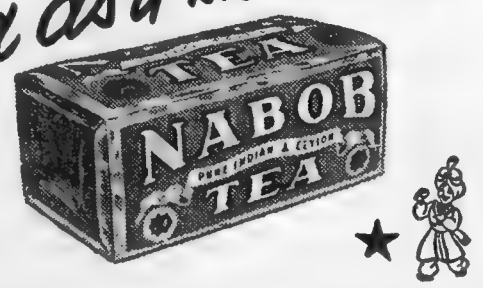
Slip and Panties



Here it is—the slip that really fits! Pattern 4744, designed to fit figure curves, won't twist or ride up! Panties to match! Embroidery.

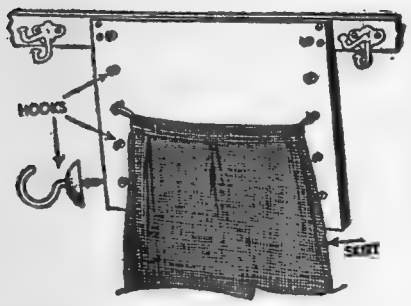
Pattern 4744 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16, slip, 2⅛ yards 39-in.; panties, 1⅛ yards.

Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

NABOB
Tea as it should be


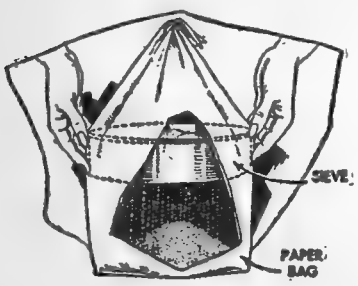
B-41 P
KELLY DOUGLAS & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.

Household Hints



SEVERAL skirts can be hung in a restricted place if this hanger is used. It is simply a small panel in which hooks are driven in two vertical rows.

★ ★



THE next time you have to sift finely powdered material, do the job inside a large paper bag as above. The bag will confine the dust and keep it from floating around in the air and settling over the room.

★ ★

SOAPY WATER HANDY WHEN GOING ON A PICNIC

BEFORE going on a picnic I dissolve a little soap in a bottle of water and take it along to wash the children's hands. A few paper towels or some pieces of cloth cut about 15 inches square complete the washing kit and save our regular hand towels.

DRAPES HUNG WITHOUT HOOKS

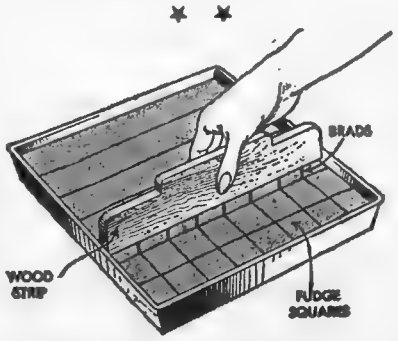
DRAPES will hang more evenly and their weight will be more uniformly distributed if a 3-in. strip of cloth is sewed across the back near the top to take a curtain rod. This also eliminates the inconvenience of inserting hooks each time the drapes are hung.

★ ★



IT is a simple matter to slice cheese if you use a piece of piano wire stretched in the frame of a copying saw as indicated above.

★ ★



MAKING a pan of fudge into neat, uniform squares is an easy job if you use a wood strip in which a number of headless brads have been driven.

★ ★



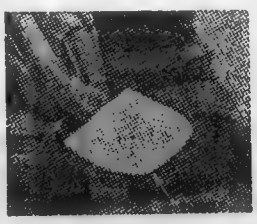
KNOTTING ENDS OF MOP STRANDS INCREASES ITS LIFE

MOPS used on rough floors or around tables, desks and machines will last much longer if a knot is tied at the end of each strand before use. This prevents the strands being frayed and torn against splinters or legs of tables and machines, and also makes the mop easier to use because you don't have to pick up frayed pieces that have been torn away.

★ ★

BLOWING OF PICNIC CLOTH AVOIDED BY STONES IN CORNER POCKETS

TO prevent the wind from blowing your picnic tablecloth when spread on the ground, and disturbing the lunch set on it, sew a small pocket in each corner as shown. Stones or pebbles placed in the pockets will weight the corners and hold them down even when a strong wind is blowing.



Homemaking and Homekeeping By Betty Brown

DEAR COUSIN JANEY,—At this time of year we usually spend considerable time making sandwiches: first for lunches for our farm hands—the harvesters, haymakers, silo-fillers; then for family home picnics, Sunday School picnics, children's parties, lawn socials, etc. Making sandwiches cuts into the butter ration, so we thought we'd consider the making of them with the aim of using as little butter as possible, yet not cutting down on the palatableness of the sandwich.

For the hungry farm worker there is perhaps no sandwich as acceptable as one made of a good, big slice of ham with mustard, and a thin spread of butter. If the filling is of a non-clinging type, such as chopped vegetable, some sort of spread is necessary to hold all together—a sort of "sandwich butter." Combine the butter with several ingredients such as mayonnaise, prepared mustard, chili sauce, peanut butter, grated cheese, etc. This will stretch out the butter, as well as adding flavor. A filling of a clinging type may be used with very little or no butter.

Sandwiches may be made attractive in appearance by cutting them in the form of squares, circles, triangles, stars, etc., while sometimes the bread is rolled and cut, as a jelly roll, into wheels, or made in layers or sliced.

For rolled sandwiches, the bread must be fresh. Remove the crusts from a loaf of bread, and cut the slices lengthwise of the loaf. Spread with a clinging filling, roll like a jelly roll, cover with waxed paper, and pack away until ready to use. Then slice as you would a jelly roll. Small rolls, served without slicing, may be made from tiny slices of bread.

The sandwich built up in layers is very sightly. Use 5 or 6 slices, the top and bottom slices being thinly buttered on one side only, the others, equally sparingly on both sides. Several fillings may be used if desired. Spread the bottom slice with filling, and continue until all the slices are in place. Trim the sides evenly and place a weight on top. When ready to serve, cut down in slices, cutting each slice again, across the layers, in 2 or 3 pieces.

The best sandwiches are those with sufficient moisture in the filling. Meat or chicken sandwiches are improved by the addition of a little good gravy, while honey, cream sauce, orange juice, cream or salad dressing may be the finishing touch to some other kinds.

Here are some sandwich fillings that you may like, and may find suggestive:

1. Minced ham with prepared mustard and chopped pickle.
2. Chopped beef and horseradish.
3. Minced chicken or tongue, chopped celery and currant jelly.
4. Chopped raisins, honey and peanut butter.
5. Chopped tomato, lettuce and mayonnaise.
6. Lettuce, cottage cheese, walnuts and salad dressing.
7. Chopped cress, radishes and salad dressing.
8. Horseradish and cream with a few drops of lemon juice.
9. Grated cheese, shredded pineapple and dressing.
10. Cottage cheese, chopped olives and catsup.
11. Chopped, hard-boiled egg; while hot add salt, curry powder, a chopped pickle and a few drops of olive oil.
12. Minced boiled salmon, chopped cucumber and mayonnaise.
13. Shredded coconut, honey, chopped dates and lemon juice.
14. Sardines, boned and minced, moistened with a little Worcestershire sauce.
15. Chopped Spanish onion with sweetened mayonnaise.
16. Cream cheese, chopped nuts and orange marmalade.
17. Put fried ham through the chopper, add scrambled egg, hot, and a little ham gravy. Spread between slices of brown bread.
18. Mashed banana, lemon juice.
19. Grated cheese, chopped hard-boiled egg and chopped tomato.
20. Chopped raisins, nuts and cream cheese.

Some of the most desirable sandwiches are made from fancy breads with no other filling than a spread of peanut butter; in fact, most of the sandwiches given above need no butter.

In my next letter I purpose sending you some recipes for cold dishes for hot weather. Love from—

—BETTY.

• • •

Aunt Sal Suggests:

Little flowers have beauty,
Little birds bring cheer.
So why can't little handy hints
Help us each day of the year?

THOSE of you who have fallen for the crocheted jewellery fad may have learned that the most effective way to enhance the beauty of these hand-made novelties is to give them a coating of shellack . . . Some throw in their vote for colorless nail polish or the old-time sugar and water stiffener.

* * *

Orange juice is one stain that will not yield to the hot water "shock method" . . . You know poured on the stain from quite a height . . . No . . . orange stain calls for other applications . . . Glycerine is the best (and it is coming back on the market more now) . . . but lacking this, try rubbing on lard.

* * *

To give the so-popular light-weight woollen skirts and slacks a professional appearance this summer, give them a very light starching. If the garments are dark colored, be sure to strain the starch first.

* * *

When whipping egg whites for an angel food cake or seven-minute icing hold the arm firmly to your side and call on the muscles in the forearm to "take over the job".

* * *

For that annual fight against moths have you learned to bring tar paper to your aid? . . . Moths hate the stuff, so lay strips of it under carpets, behind upholstered furniture, and last but not least, inside the back of the piano, for moths like to "eat up music" too.

* * *

Those who prefer making ice cream with the cooked custard method, find it tedious to wait until the custard has cooled. This delay is not necessary for the custard can be poured into the freezer while still hot. Believe it or not, it freezes faster and smoother.

SELECTED RECIPES

HOT CABBAGE SALAD

Shred ½ cabbage finely. Cook in salted water 15 minutes. Drain and keep hot. Just before serving pour over it the following dressing—½ cup water in which cabbage was cooked, ¼ cup vinegar, 1 tbsp. butter, 1 tbsp. sugar, 1 tbsp. flour, 1 egg. Melt butter, add flour and sugar. When it bubbles, add slowly hot water. When thick and smooth add vinegar; then pour over the well-beaten egg. Return to fire and stir until thickened. Combine with cabbage and re-heat.

CABBAGE AU GRATIN

2 cups chopped cooked cabbage
¼ cup grated cheese
½ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. butter
1 cup milk
1 cup buttered crumbs
1 tbsp. flour

Make a sauce using flour, butter and milk. Arrange a layer of cabbage. Pour sauce over. Add grated cheese, then crumbs. Repeat. Bake at 450° F. for 20 minutes. (Serves 6.)

CARROTS AU GRATIN

1 cups cooked diced carrots
1 tbsp. minced onion
1/3 cup grated cheese
¼ tsp. paprika
Cream sauce

Make a cream sauce by using 1½ cups milk, 2 tbsp. butter and 2 tbsp. flour. Cook until thick. To this add the cheese, onion and paprika, and finally, the diced carrots. Mix well, place in a buttered baking dish and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

LUNCHEON SALAD

2 heads leaf lettuce
1 hard cooked egg, sliced
3 scallions, sliced very thinly
1 cup cold cooked potato, diced
1 cup cold boiled ham, diced

Just before serving, shred lettuce. Mix all ingredients lightly, adding dressing as desired.

CREAM SCONES

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour or 2¼ cups sifted pastry flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons mild-flavoured fat
1 egg
½ cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in fat with a pastry blender, fork or fingertips. Reserve a small amount of the egg white, beat the rest of the egg and add with the milk. Toss dough on a floured board, pat and roll ¾ inch thick. Cut in squares, diamonds or triangles. Slightly beat the reserved egg white, dilute with 1 teaspoon water and brush over tops of scones. Bake in a hot oven, 425° F., about 15 minutes. Makes 16 small scones.

WHIPPED JELLY SAUCE

½ cup fruit jelly (crabapple, red currant, etc.)
7 egg whites, unbeaten
Pinch of salt

Melt jelly in a bowl over hot water. Add egg white and salt, and beat with rotary egg beater until stiff. Cool. Six servings.

CRINKLES

½ cup mild flavored fat
¼ cup white sugar
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup sifted all-purpose flour or 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted pastry flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup rolled oats
¼ cup warm water
½ teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Cream fat and sugars thoroughly. Mix flour, salt and rolled oats and add alternately with water in which the soda has been dissolved. Add vanilla, drop from teaspoon on to a cookie sheet and flatten with fork. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 10 to 12 minutes. Yield: 2 dozen cookies.

CAN ALL YOU CAN

MORE than 80 per cent of home canning accidents studied in a recent survey by the National Safety Council happened while the oven canning method was being used.

Because of the facts found by the survey, the Council has issued a warning to housewives to avoid using the oven method of putting up fruits and vegetables.

Oven canning, which has proved to be unsafe in normal years, is even more dangerous now that many jars used in canning are not up to prewar standards. An added factor is the large number of novice canners who are not familiar with the highly specialzed procedures for oven canning.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported that American housewives probably will can about the same amount of food this year as they did last year. The total was more than 4,000,000,000 containers.

To avoid accidents which may result in death, serious injury and loss of property, the Council suggests the following rules which will help to eliminate many of the hazards reported in case studies made during the survey:

Following directions accompanying all materials and equipment purchased for canning. Retain printed directions for future use and apply them only to the product for which they were issued.

Inspect jars carefully for flaws and chips, especially at the point of seal.

Allow enough head room—one-half to one inch or more, depending upon the type of food and the size of the jar—for expansion of solids and liquids.

Use tongs to remove jars from the bath. Hold jar with a towel or hot pad to complete the seal.

Jars should not be subjected to great shock or sudden and sharp temperature changes. Keep hot jars out of draft and off cold surfaces. Set them on several thicknesses of cloth or newspaper for insulation.

Place jars on a rack in the canner, spacing them so that the steam or hot water will circulate freely.

Above all, do not use the oven method of canning.

* * *

An ordinary paint brush may be used to dust furniture, especially pieces with fancy designs and carvings. It helps to make the cleaning easier and quicker.



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You'll win top family honors with Magic's Prune Biscuits—so melty-rich, so *deliciously different* the folks will vote them "Best we ever ate!"

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Magic is economical, too—costs only 1¢ per average baking. So treat your family to Magic's Prune Biscuits tonight!

YOU'LL CHEER DEPENDABLE MAGIC

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years; to others, $1.00 per annum. DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Sixty cents per Agate Line.

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Cost $2.00 for 6 months; or $3.00 per year. The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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Casa Loma Stock Farm, Accredited since 1924. Cathro & Anderson, R.R. 4, Calgary, Alta., Est. 1905.

Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd. Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

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ROSEDALE RANCH—3,000 acres. Situate in the Camrose District, one mile south of Bittern Lake, on C.P.R. main line. Abundance of feed, range, water, etc. To close an estate. See or write The Canada Permanent Trust Company, 10126 - 100th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

CANADIAN Pacific Railway, Farm Lands, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

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960 acres, east of Stettler, 300 acres cultivated, 320 acres, hay meadow, 500 tons hay to be stacked by purchaser, splendid buildings, excellent water, lease available, carries 300 cattle, $12,000 with $8,000 cash, immediate possession.

1,240 acres, Buffalo Lake, Stettler district, 250 acres cultivated, fair buildings, two miles lake frontage, gravel road, school 2½ miles, $7,000 cash.

640 acres, Bonnyville district, splendid buildings, 240 acres, summerfallow, good wells and creek, 1½ miles to town and elevators, school adjoins land, a fine stock and grain farm. $10,000, some terms.

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We have stock, dairy and grain farms, and ranches. Write us your requirements, and cash available.

FRANK FREEZE, COPE AGENCIES LTD.
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CONSOLE PHONOGRAPHS, $8.95. Genuine mahogany or oak console model phonographs. Costing up to $300 each when new, all fine makes: each has large record compartment clear tone, complete with 50 record selections (25 double-sided records), and one box needles, $8.95. Cabinet models, $11.95. Orthophonics, various makes, except Victor, $22.95. All above machines in good order. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send money order in full, or $3 deposit, balance payable on delivery. Canadian Sewing Machine Company, 117 Elm Street, Toronto.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WHY MUD THAT LOG HOUSE every year, or even every five years? Do the job once and forever my time-tried way. One perusal of my 550-word formula will convince you as to the stability of this strange new method. It is adapted chiefly to clay-belt districts, and contains six key ingredients available at no cost. Send 50 cents for this formula today and finish your house with a plaster as hard as brick at slight material cost. Guaranteed to last for 25 years. C. Miller, McLennan, Alta.

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ROOT BEER—4 ounces of our concentrate will make 4 gallons of delicious Root Beer. Only 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, PILES and other skin ailments successfully treated by my ointments, healing while you work. Special hot weather treatment—no extra cost. $1.00 trial will convince you. Write Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

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May be yours for $1. You now have 10 chances of being a winner with every $1 house ticket you purchase. $1,025 additional Prizes, in Victory Bonds. Draw Date September 28th. Each house ticket also includes extra stub for chance on one of the separate monthly $100 Victory Bond Draws. Monthly bond winners also eligible for house draw and other prizes. Write for 1 or more tickets to Treasurer, Kiwanis Club, Box 276, Dept. B, Kitchener, Ont., (6 for $5). Details of draws with receipt. Proceeds Children's Camp.

WRINKLES DISAPPEAR IN TWO MINUTES or money back. Men, women, if you have age lines or enlarged pores, try our amazing new cream, no massaging, immediate results, positively harmless, complete satisfaction or money refunded. Price, $1.75 per jar postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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RELIEF, COMFORT.—Positive Support without advance method. No elastic or under-straps of steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

"SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION" — Fascinating book. Price, 25c. F. R. Braverman, Flushing 71, New York.

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Stomach and thread worms often are the cause of ill health in humans, all ages. No one immune! Why not find out if this is your trouble? Interesting particulars — FREE! Mulveney's Remedies, Dept. FR, Specialists, Toronto 3, Ont.

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SONG WRITERS

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

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TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnsland, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

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UNIVERSAL TOOLS: Dandy 8-piece set; CEETEE pliers, Waterpump Pliers, Master-Ratchet Pipewrench, Needlenose Pliers, Crescent Wrench, Diagonal Cutters, Claw or Pein Hammer, Plastic Screwdriver—$14.85. Remit with order. Price List and Order Blank Free. If it's a Tool, We have it—Can get it—or it isn't made! UNIVERSAL TOOL COMPANY, O. B. Dematteis, President, 1527 Grand FRR, Kansas City 8, Missouri.

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BABY CHICKS

FREE RANGE PULLETS, EIGHT WEEKS up to laying. Also day-old chicks hatched to order for Fall delivery. Free catalogue. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 648, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Board Will Export All Surplus of Mutton

THE Meat Board will buy all surplus Canadian mutton for export, J. G. Taggart, the Board's chairman, has announced. These purchases, which include not only carcasses of exportable quality but also canned meat containing low grade mutton, assure Canadian ranchers and farmers a market for all their surplus sheep, he said.

The Board will pay exporters one cent per pound below the normal ceiling for frozen mutton carcasses of good general quality and weighing between 50 and 85 pounds for shipment to the United Kingdom.

Mutton of lower quality may be included in UNRRA canned meat produced at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The market value of boneless mutton delivered to canners in these cities should be equal to the value of boneless canning beef now being processed there, said the Board.

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Distribution of trees to farmers by the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask., during the years 1939-43 averaged 180,732 evergreens and 2,543,141 broadleaf trees.

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Packing Plants Closed by Strikes

A STRIKE of workers in the plants of Canada Packers Ltd. at Toronto, Peterborough, Ont., and St. Boniface, Man., threatened to spread to Edmonton and Vancouver plants. The tie-up of operations interrupted the killing of livestock and processing of meat for Canadian markets and for overseas shipment. Hon. D. L. Campbell, Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, has urged the Dominion Government to re-open the American market for Canadian cattle.

OATS FOR CHICKS

Oats are often included as part of the ration for growing chicks. They should not be fed before the chicks are six to eight weeks of age, and always a good grit should be provided. If the chicks have access to free range with plenty of green feed, it will be found that only a small percentage of oats will be confined in the total ration. Birds confined to a brooder house or bare lot, such as growing broilers, will consume a high percentage of oats. Apparently, the oats do have some value in controlling cannibalism and preventing feather picking in growing birds.

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Add Salt to Feed For the Dairy Cow

FEEDS generally used in dairy rations do not contain salt, and for that reason it must be added.

Salt is a mineral that can be self-fed without danger of over-feeding, but certain cows may not eat enough to take care of their requirements. A good practice is to add 1 lb. of salt to each 100 lbs. of the grain mixture. In that way, you make sure that the heavy producing cows with the highest salt requirement will consume the most salt.

Even when salt is fed at this rate, additional amounts should be made available by allowing the cattle access to either a box of loose salt or to block salt.

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A large crowd of farmers and stockmen attended the annual swine advanced registry field day held at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Reports were given of increased returns received from the marketing of qualified stock and assistance given by the plan in the selection of breeding animals.

Regular Milking Of Cows Important

LONG before Dr. Stephen Babcock perfected his method for determining the amount of butterfat in milk, the progressive dairy farmer, the cheesemaker and the creamery operator were aware of differences in production of individual cows in a herd as well as differences between herds. These men realized that feeding and management were important factors in milk production. A creamery operator after noting that patrons' returns varied from $12 to $60 per cow, made this statement:

"The man with the high return cows has made his cows freshen in March and milks them until December. He drives his cows in from the pasture leisurely and milks them regularly according to the clock. The patron with the low income herd lets his cows stand to their knees in snow during the winter. One morning he milks at five, another he is away, and his wife or children do chores at any convenient hour. In the fall when the patron sees that his cows have not paid him a profit, he looks around for someone to blame for his own shortcomings."

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Help to Eliminate Milk, Cream Defects

NO food is more susceptible to serious defects and easy and rapid deterioration than milk or cream. Such defects may arise through systematic physiological disturbance of the cow, disease of the udder, or transfer of flavours by the blood stream from the food to the milk in the udder. Deterioration may result from the absorption by the drawn milk of odours and oxygen from the air, or the action of light, bacteria, or chemical substances known as enzymes.

The most important of the defects from these sources are discussed in a bulletin prepared by Drs. H. R. Thornton and W. L. Dunkley, of the Department of Dairying, University of Alberta. The choice of topics discussed was based largely on enquiries received by the University of Alberta. The enquiries were from numerous dairy interests dispersed throughout the province and arose through the dairyman's endeavor to meet the special and demanding problems of quality production.

This bulletin, published by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, is entitled "Milk and Cream Defects of Farm Origin, Bulletin No. 43". A copy may be had from that Department, or on application to the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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SPRAY LEAFY SPURGE

THE Saskatchewan Department of of Agriculture will use spraying equipment this year to put an end to the noxious weed, leafy spurge. Most prevalent of the newer weeds in Saskatchewan in late years, leafy spurge smothers crops. The same system of spraying will be used in Saskatchewan as was used in Manitoba last year, where the weed is more prevalent. According to S. H. Vigor, commissioner of field crops for the department, actual cost of spraying will run to about $125 an acre

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One of the first steps in farmstead improvement is to provide a special place for farm equipment and other necessities. Without a plan, a farm consists of buildings, fences and yards. With a proper plan, it can become a well organized enterprise

Proper Barn Ventilation Too Often Overlooked

REPORTS of extension workers throughout the province indicate that many barns are being built without sufficient thought being given to satisfactory systems of ventilation. This is a serious mistake on the part of the builder, states B. T. Stephanson, Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Information on construction is so readily available that there would seem to be no reason why any barn should lack an adequate ventilation system.

A proper ventilation system provides for the removal of moisture, carbon dioxide and other waste products given off in the breath and through the skin of animals. It allows a sufficiently frequent change of air to maintain a healthy atmosphere in the barn. It aids in prevention of disease. Adequate ventilation removes stable odours, an essential in the production of first quality milk, and it maintains an even temperature in the buildings.

Those building or planning to build a barn are advised not to overlook the importance of a proper ventilating system. An inexpensive and easily installed system recommended is known as the single out-take King System. This system has a positive action when compared with multiple out-take systems because there is no chance of "back-drafting". An added advantage is the ease of regulation. There is only one side to adjust on the out-take flue. Information on the installation of a suitable ventilating system may be obtained by writing to the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Farm Fires Constant Threat To Safety of Life and Property

BECAUSE of the comparative isolation of most farms, an outbreak of fire is a terrifying experience to farm folk, and fire prevention is a constant thought in the farmer's mind. At the same time there is consolation in the dictum of the Fire Marshal of Nova Scotia, who has made special studies of farm fires and their origin. He says: "All fires start because of something that we do or something we have neglected to do." A study of farm fires indicates that there are at least 13 common causes for fires in rural areas. They are: chimneys of substandard construction; sparks from dirty chimneys; smoke pipes and stoves installed without regard to radiation of heat; seasonal grass and bush fires; spontaneous ignition of hay through dumping badly cured hay; worn-out shingle roofs; lighted lanterns; mis-use of electrical equipment; threshing operations with gasoline power; gasoline vehicles stored in barns; matches and smoking in outbuildings; trespass by thieves; and lightning.

With regard to spontaneous ignition of hay, most farmers are very careful in harvesting and storing the hay crop, but one crop of badly cured hay is a continual menace. In lubricants, spontaneous ignition does not occur, whether the lubricant is soaked in rags or not, but they burn fast when ignited. Grease, wax, and oils of vegetable origin when smeared or soaked in rags are definitely dangerous. The rags should not be allowed to lie about. If they are not disposed of by burning, they should be washed.

Gasoline has to be used, but great care should be taken, because gasoline under certain conditions is highly explosive. All filling operations should be done in daylight, and it is better to keep gasoline in a strong locked building remote from other buildings. Plenty of ventilation at floor level and above is necessary. A gasoline container should never be over-filled. Gasoline expands and forces its way outside the container.

For fire prevention on the farm it is recommended to have a roof ladder always at hand. Keep a few water buckets full and ready for use; also it is good to have a few barrels of water ready for instant use. Keep at least one standard 2½-gallon soda acid fire extinguisher on the premises. In winter, keep the water buckets and fire extinguishers in a warm place.

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SHIP VIA CHURCHILL

Officials of the Hudson Bay Route Association have been told by George McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, that approximately 1,800,000 bushels of wheat and coarse grains may be moved out from Port Churchill this summer to ports overseas. The board plans to ship grain out through the Hudson Bay route as soon as the war ban has been lifted and the navigation season opens. Commercial cargoes have not moved out of Churchill for about six years

Agricultural Surpluses, Post-War Problem?

THE back-to-the-land idea as a means for fitting returning soldiers into the nation's economy is an illusion, Theodore W. Schultz, agriculture economist at the University of Chicago, declared recently.

Open space is not itself economic opportunity, he warned. There is not likely to be a shortage of farm land during the first two decades after the war. What we foresee is a "farm problem" instead of a "food problem", and instead of hungry mouths begging for food, agricultural surpluses will go begging for a market.

In the next several decades, according to Professor Schultz, it is likely that upward of one-half of the young men and women reared in rural areas in the United States will find, as they seek and enter productive employment, that they will not be needed in agriculture. If they stay, they will burden agriculture and they will also thereby deny themselves the gain in earnings that would come to them from migration.

One of the key men in the field of post-war problems on the matter of food, Professor Schultz, former head of the ecnomics department at Iowa State College, is concentrating his University of Chicago work on the questions of how the world is to be fed, what nations will grow what foods, the requirements of each nation, and the financial and political problems in food, viewed as an international problem.

Post-War Problems

The gist of the agricultural situation that is likely to confront the United States after the war, according to excerpts from Professor Schultz's address, is as follows:

1. Agriculture will stay in full production after the war regardless of the performance of business or of the level of foreign trade. Agricultural production will continue at about its wartime peak, even if the demand shrinks. The aggregate output of farm products will not be reduced appreciably after the war except as unfavorable weather happens to reduce yields. This means that we are going to have a larger volume of farm products than during pre-war years. Agricultural production has risen from an index of 106 in 1939 to 131 in 1944. This is an increase of nearly one-fourth. Production of food has gone up even more, about 30 per cent. Moreover, our food potential points to an even larger supply, our food growing technology is likely to make further marked advances. We will produce increasingly more with less effort.

2. The demand for farm products, on the other hand, will drop sharply as soon as relief needs are met and our granaries are refilled. The demand for food will contract even with full employment and relatively free and open trade with other countries. It will drop far below the levels of 1943 and 1944. The main contraction will come as a consequence of the reduction in the shipment of food out of the United States. However, should widespread unemployment occur this certainly would further reduce greatly the demand for farm products.

3. Chronic agricultural surpluses are likely to put in their appearance within two or five years after the war. The main commodities in this category are the oils and fats, wheat, cotton, rice, coffee, and sugar.

4. Farm prices, the governmental efforts to support them notwithstanding, are likely to decline markedly relative to other prices as the demand for food and fiber contracts. Prices received by farmers have risen from an index of 95 in 1939 to somewhat above 190 in 1944—they have doubled. Meanwhile, commodity prices at wholesale, other than farm and food, have risen from an index of 100 in 1939 to about 120 in 1944. There are no convincing reasons for believing that farm prices are likely to settle or can be maintained at a level that is substantially higher relative to other prices, than they were pre-war (1937-39). Following World War I the index of prices received by farmers dropped from 211 in 1920 to 124 in 1921.

5. The terms of exchange of farm people are likely to drop as much as one-fourth from the levels of 1944, namely, from parity of 116 to a parity between 80 and 90.

6. The proportion of the working population engaged in farming will be considerably smaller after the war than it was in 1939. And to this extent the relative earnings of workers engaged in farming will be better than they would be if the prewar proportion prevailed. When the war started the farm population of the United States was about 30 million; it has shrunk as a consequence of the war to about 25 million. The proportion of the nation's labor force engaged in farming stood at about 20 per cent in 1939. It is now down to about 15 per cent.

Demand and Supply

The most significant fact for the first decade or two after the war is the prospect of an *unequal growth* in the demand and supply of farm products. The supply of farm products will be the vanguard. It will increase more rapidly than the demand.

The primary forces responsible for this development are: (1) the technical revolution in progress in agriculture, and (2) the decline in the increase of the population along with the low income elasticity of food as people become richer.

It is the task of the economic system to reconcile these two forces. But the present economic mechanism is not sufficient to keep agriculture in balance with other parts of the economy. The unequalled growth in the demand and the supply of farm products is likely to keep agriculture depressed relative to non-agricultural pursuits for many years to come.

There are several things which we should not do after the war. Let us not repeat the mistake which this and other countries made after World War I when governments initiated programmes to put returning soldiers on the land.

Nor are subsistence farms an answer to the excess supply of labour in agriculture. As a relief measure, when there is mass unemployment in industry, subsistence farms have an important contribution to make, but they are on quite another footing as measures for a long run program designed to improve the use of agricultural resources and the well-being of farm people.

When we look at what we can do, the positive measures to reduce the excess supply of labour in agriculture, the first and by all odds the most important is the expansion of non-agricultural industries. If industry were to expand at a rate as high as it did during the two decades preceding World War I, it would greatly facilitate the transfer of labour out of agriculture. It would go a long way to approaching an operating equilibrium in the distribution of resources.

Equalize Labour

There is much to be said for the creation of government machinery for equalizing the labour supply. We need an agency that will at least keep workers informed of the job opportunities in other fields. Educational institutions, including libraries, could contribute greatly in bringing more perfect knowledge about developing economy to people in rural areas.

There is need for certain types of investment in the human agent, investments which will not only improve his productivity, but add substantially to his mobility. Such investments include education, adequate nutrition, improved housing, better medical facilities, better access to information about work, job specifications, job opportunities, cost of living, means of establishing contacts with employers and about community facilities in which the worker may become established.

Then there is the possibility and, let us hope real opportunity, for farm people to trade a part of their excess labour supply for additional leisure.

Farm earnings have risen during the war, savings have been high, and in most sections of the country, debts have been reduced. If these gains are not dissipated in a land boom, and if farm prices do not decline on the whole more than one-third, we may have a setting which will at least permit additional leisure and thus help absorb some of the excess supply of labour in agriculture.

More migration and leisure is required in bringing about a better equilibrium in the use of the nation's resources. They afford important channels for reducing the excess supply of labour in rural areas. Rural education, including all libraries serving rural areas, has a responsibility and the opportunity of making a most significant contribution because it can and does affect both migration and leisure.

Food Producers Still Facing Action on Two Battlefronts

THE outlook in Europe in general for sufficient food for this coming fall and winter is bad indeed, writes Major H. G. L. Strange, of the Searle Grain Company's research department.

Reports from all sides indicate that there will be a serious shortage. Fortunately, Canada has a large surplus of wheat. The problem will be in shipping the wheat to the people who need it. Unfortunately, the war is not ended, and large amounts of shipping are needed to make the long wearisome trip with fighting men, munitions, equipment, and supplies to the far-off Pacific.

Those in charge of operations have no enviable task. They are obliged to balance the requirements of shipping space needed to prosecute the Pacific war against the needs for foodstuffs by the hungry people of Europe. So great will be the need for food for a year or more in Europe, particularly for livestock and livestock products, that our farmers will be assisting Canada's war effort in the Pacific, and moreover, helping the hungry people of Europe, if they will produce as much as they can of these essential products.

PRAIRIE FRUIT TREES

HOMEMAKERS in the Prairie Provinces are reminded by the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Man., that it is wise to plant a few more trees of apples, pears, and hybrid plums at intervals of from three to five years. These fruits are only partially adapted to local climatic conditions. They yearn for more moisture and shorter, milder winters. When a very heavy winter does come, trees that have borne a bountiful crop of fruit are apt to lose much of their vigour. Young trees coming along thriftily towards fruitfulness tend to survive and will serve to take the place of the aged ones.

Wit *of the* World

He was a peculiarly unpleasant person, and when visiting the local cattle show made himself unpopular by his loudly expressed claims to superior knowledge. He was especially insulting to old Sam Potts.

"Pah," he said, sneeringly, 'you know nothing about pigs, you don't. Why, my father raised the biggest pig ever raised in these 'ere parts."

"Aye," retorted old Sam, quietly, and the noisiest."

* * *

A man telephoned his doctor: "Come over quick, doc. My wife has appendicitis."

"Nonsense," snorted the doctor, I removed your wife's appendix three years ago. How can anyone have a second appendix?"

"Listen," cried the husband. "Did you ever hear of anyone having a second wife?"

* * *

Tommy was asked by his teacher to write an essay on agriculture. "Agriculture," Tommy began, "is about like farming, only in farming you really do it."

* * *

The gilt was still on the wedding ring of the customer who was buying a cook book.

"I think I'll take this one at half a crown," she said at length.

"We have a larger edition of that at five shillings," the assistant said temptingly.

"No, thank you," replied the bride shyly; "you see, both my husband and I are small eaters."

* * *

First Private: "Why did you salute that truck driver?"

Second Private: "Truck driver? That's General Hauling. Didn't you see the sign?"

* * *

Vicar: "How did you get that black eye, Mrs. Green?"

"Well, sir, me 'usband came out of prison last Toosday, which was 'is birthday, and I wished 'im many 'appy returns!"

* * *

The rich uncle wrote to his nephew: "I am sending you $10 you requested, but must draw your attention to a spelling error in your last letter: 10 is written with one nought, not two."

* * *

Employer: For this job we want a responsible man.

Applicant: That's me! Everywhere I've worked, when anything went wrong, they told me I was responsible.

* * *

The town council was about to approve payment for "a supply of ribbons for the typewriter", when a councilman protested: "I think she is a very satisfactory girl, but I see no reason why she should be provided with finery at the expense of the taxpayers."

* * *

An American soldier in Ireland, anxiously waiting to hear from his sweetheart back home, accosted a native and inquired, "How many mails do you have here a day?"

"Three," was the reply, "breakfast, dinner and tay."

Saskatchewan Lands Ready for Veterans

UNDER an agreement with the federal government, recently signed, war veterans will be able to settle on lands which the Saskatchewan government has recommended as suitable, it has been announced by Rehabilitation Minister J. H. Sturdy. Provision is made in the agreement for the appointment of regional committees to advise the director of the Veterans' Land Act and provincial authorities regarding qualificatons of ex-service men wishing to settle on the land under the scheme. Such committees will also make recommendations regarding suitability of settlement projects, and other matters relevant to the plan.

The Saskatchewan grovernment will provide the Veterans' Land Act director and veterans with a list of lands recommended for settlement, and indicate terms under which the lands are available. The veteran will have the right of immediate possesson, under the agreement. Director of the Veterans' Land Act may make a grant of $2,320 to a veteran who settles on provincial lands. Provisions for purchase of the land by the veteran, after a period of years when stipulated conditions have been met, and also for occupancy of the land under a lease agreement, are contained in the agreement.

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Using Inferior Feed Poor Poultry Economy

MORE chicks than ever were hatched in Canada in 1944, but far too many of them never lived to lay eggs or to be sold as poultry meat. Many of these deaths could have been avoided.

No matter how vigorous and healthy a newly hatched chick may be, if it is stunted or weakened in the early days of its life it will be a losing proposition in the end. Careless feeding, careless brooding—these are the kind of things which set a chick off to a bad start.

How can a farmer avoid these losses? Good housing will help. A weatherproof building built to allow plenty of sunlight and fresh air and a reliable heating unit with the best fuel obtainable will keep the chicks comfortable and the operator not too busy.

As to feeding, there's no economy in feeding cheap and inferior rations. Until it gets out on range, the chick depends entirely on the feed it is given in the brooder. For this reason, the starter feed should be carefully prepared, containing all the elements necessary to a growing chick.

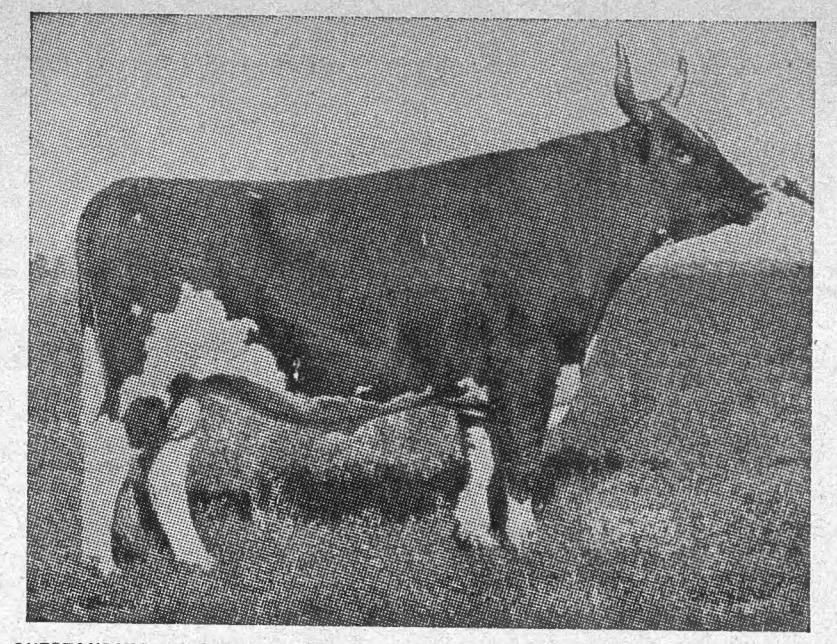
There is little cause for worry if the chicks come from a reliable source, are warmly housed in sanitary surroundings, and are given fresh water and plenty of suitable feed. Nature will take care of the rest.

But once a chick is chilled or inadequately fed, it may never recover sufficiently to be profitable. And late replacements never equal an earlier hatched chick.

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COARSE GRAIN QUOTAS

Oats and barley may be delivered during August without any restrictive quota, the Wheat Board has announced, thus giving farmers an extra month in which to determine what their feed requirements are likely to be. Such deliveries will not count against any quota that may be set later, but entries of the deliveries must be made in the 1945-46 permit book.



OUTSTANDING AYRSHIRE SIRE

Deschambault Royal Jack, recently purchased from Hermitage Farms, Pickering, Ont., to head the herd of A. L. Young, Bonnie Brooks Farm, Brooks, Alta. His breeding combines lines noted for consistently high production and show-ring excellence.

British Farmer's Profit Amazes Neighbors; Soil Fertility and Animal Health Pay Off

A BOOK has lately appeared that has set all agricultural circles in Britain talking. It is "The Farming Ladder", by George Henderson, who began as a penniless boy in London, consumed with a determination to farm.

Twenty years ago, he started on a derelict farm on some of the poorest soil on the thin land of the Cotswolds, having raised by devious means $600. He still has that farm of 85 acres. It is returning him a handsome income because he has achieved the astonishing gross output of $450 per acre, compared with the national average of $44.

There has been no official investigation or report upon this farm, but agricultural experts from all quarters have visited it and so far have found no catch in it. The farm and its stock are there, the books are open for all to see, and that is the result: $450 per acre. The most remarkable thing about it is that there are no stunts of any description. There are no batteries of hens crammed with bought feedingstuffs, no masses of pigs in fattening houses kept by methods more appropriate to the factory than to the farm. "The outstanding thing about Oathill Farm," said an expert who visited it, "is its orthodox ordinariness." Fifty-five of the acres are arable, the remaining 30 are grass. What is the answer?

Perhaps it is that George Henderson and his brother Frank, who are the farmers of this land, have never been particularly interested in money, except as a necessary means to an end. From the start, they put first care of the soil and the rearing of healthy stock. So everything possible has been put back into the land to raise its fertility. They have even scraped mud and leaves from the roads and taken leaves from the hedges to make humus, and have added the residue from the silo and, of course, all liquid manure.

The livestock range over the farm, depositing their manure, and although it can be fairly bleak on these Cotswold hills, the herd of Jersey cows live out, except for sometimes coming into a covered yard in winter. Artificial fertilizers have been used sparingly, and now hardly at all. The Jersey herd is a pedigree one, built up carefully on lines that take health into account as well as milk yield. The same line has been taken with the pigs and poultry.

BUILDING up of the soil has increased the yield of crops by double and treble the average for the rest of the county. Oats yield 80 bushels per acre and wheat 40. This in turn has enabled the farm to carry and feed a very large head of livestock. There are 40 to 50 head of pedigree Jerseys; 1,500 poultry; 100 sheep and 12 breeding sows. Compared with average stocking in the neighbourhood, this is 3 times the average per acre for cattle, 4 times the average for sheep, 10 times the average for pigs and 25 times the average for poultry. Fancy prices for sales of cattle from the pedigree herd do not account for more than $40 per acre of the $450. Buyers are also willing to pay about $4 extra per weaner pig because they know they are buying healthy stock.

High, intensive, straightforward farming on lines that put first the health of the soil and all it carried has been the secret of the farm's success, coupled, of course, with the utmost hard work and very skilful organization, which is "economic" in the real sense, for nothing is wasted. It is true that the Henderson brothers are probably geniuses, and you could put some of the best farmers from Britain or America in their place and they would not produce anything like their results.

But there is a big difference between $450 output per acre and the average output of a similar mixed farm in Britain or the United States or Canada, and a big margin for less inspired farming to do better. At least it shows that the simple principle of putting first soil fertility and animal health creates a virtuous circle that, in the end, is probably the shortest way round to big dividends.—The Farming Ladder, Faber & Faber, 8s/6d.

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AID FOR VETERANS

Returned servicemen who take up farming under the Veterans' Land Act may purchase farm implements and machinery at a discount of 10 per cent on regular lines and 7 per cent on power machinery. Some implement companies also are extending the same concession to veterans who return to their own farms or start farming on their own account apart from the Veterans' Land Act.

Calgary Show

(*Continued from page 2*)

judged in front of the grandstand, placed as follows: 1, MacArthur & Son, Brandon, Man.; 2, Burns & Co., Calgary; 3, C. Dunham, Fairlight, Sask.; 4, Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, and 5, Union Milk Co., Calgary. Six-horse teams placed: 1, MacArthur, 2, Dunham; 3, Burns, and 4, Union Milk Co.

Of particular interest to horsemen was a fine showing of young light, grade animals which will grow into hunters and saddle hacks. The get of Burdock, Markab, Royal Knight and Royal Sable were represented in this promising section of the show.

A strong feature of the cattle show was the keen competition in the graded herd and get-of-sire classes in both beef and dairy breeds. Entries by P. J. Rock, of Drumheller, and H. R. McConachie, of Cochrane, in Shorthorns; Frank Collicutt, of Crossfield; W. A. Crawford-Frost, of Nanton; Chas. Bull, of Calgary; W. J. Edgar, of Innisfail; Wright and Bond, of Irricana, and Miss F. E. Boggs, of Bottrell, in Herefords, and T. E. Robinson, of Fairy Hill, Sask., and Kenneth Holt, of Craven, Sask., in Aberdeen-Angus, gave their eastern competitors a good run for the money. The same was true of Holstein entries by Hays, of Calgary; Gibb, of South Edmonton; Pickard and Clark, of Acme, and J. W. Hosford, of South Edmonton, as well as Ayrshire entries by A. C. Anderson, of Calgary; Rowland Ness, of DeWinton; Miss S. E. Ritchie, of Calgary; Hodgson and Borrett, of Forest Lawn, and R. F. Smith, of Calgary, and Jerseys shown by Fred Yeabsley, of Calgary; W. J. Pickard, of Wetaskiwin; C. D. & D. J. Enman, of Wetaskiwin.

In Suffolk sheep, P. J. Rock & Son, of Drumheller; H. R. McConachie, of Cochrane; Victor Watson and T. E. Farr, of Airdrie, and A. C. B. Grenville, of Morrin, shared the honors with Wm. Clarkson & Son, of Weston, Ont. McConachie showed the champion ram, while P. J. Rock had champion ewe and reserve champion ram, and Stanley Rock showed reserve champion ewe.

In Hampshire sheep, William Hudson, of Kathryn, showed the champion ram, reserve going to B. H. A. McDonald, of Vulcan. P. J. Rock had champion ewe, and B. L. Smith, of Streetsville, Ont., took reserve, other awards being divided between J. H. Allonby, of Forest Lawn, and Chester W. Fowler, of Airdrie.

Emerson Lowden, of Glanford, Ont., showed champion Southdown ram and ewe, while Rock Bros. took reserve ram ribbon and Tom Hudson, of Kathryn had reserve ewe.

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Ration Balanced For Brood Sows

AT the Beaverlodge Station the practice is to feed all brood sows 4 to 5 per cent tankage, 1 per cent stock lime and ½ per cent salt in the grain mixture, the latter consisting of 2 parts oat chop and 1 part wheat chop. Iodized salt does not always supply sufficient iodine to prevent the birth of hairless pigs, consequently potassium iodide should be fed during the pregnancy period.

This may be fed by dissolving 2 ounces of potassium iodide in a pint of water and sprinkling the solution over 100 pounds of salt. This is spread to dry and then fed in the grain ration as already described. Further to guard against disease, racks containing well cured alfalfa hay are provided to brood sows at all times. Alfalfa is rich in the anti-infective vitamin A.

Rationing helps the **FARMER**

HERE'S HOW!

- Rationing assures everyone a fair share of scarce foods. Without rationing, farmers might get all the butter they need; they might *not* get sugar. City dwellers might get sugar but no butter.
- Rationing helps to keep prices steady.
- Rationing has assured farmers sufficient ammunition to protect their crops and livestock.
- *Rationing makes it possible for farmers to get coupons to feed harvesters and other transient farm workers.*



The FARMER *helps Rationing*

HERE'S HOW!

- By collecting and turning in the coupons acquired against the *use and sale* of butter and the *sale* of honey and rationed maple products.
- *By writing to the Local Ration Boards for application form RB-77 as SOON as they know definitely that transient labour rations will be needed to feed extra help hired for periods of less than two weeks.*

Rationing is not intended to add unnecessarily to the burden of Canadian farmers who, faced with shortages of labour, materials and machinery, have continued to respond to repeated calls for greater production.

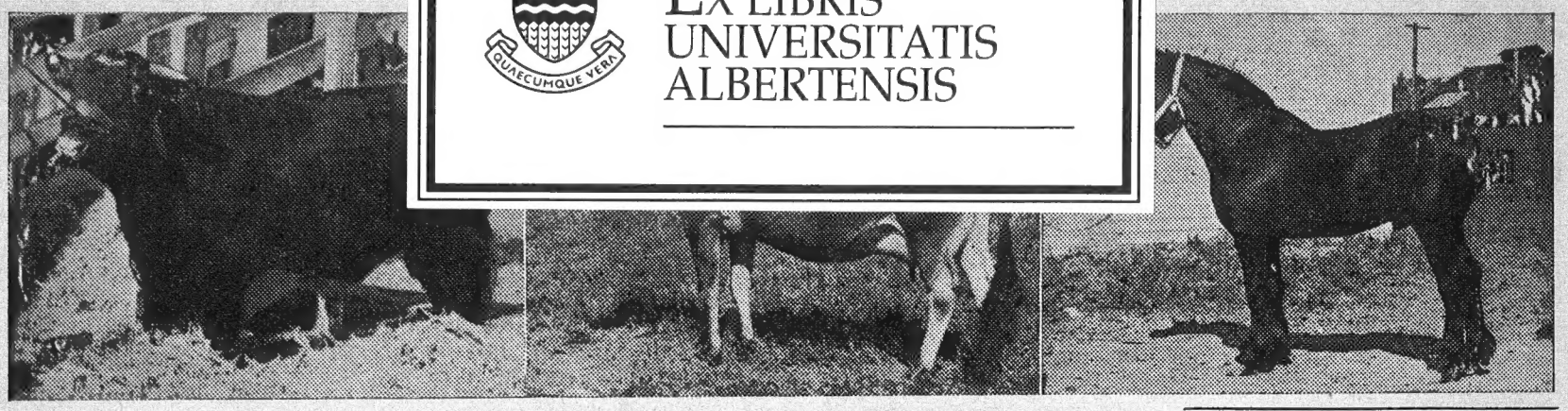
It is a protection against waste . . . shortages . . . inflation.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

RAF-1

Calgary Sh e Livestock

EX LIBRIS UNIVERSITATIS ALBERTENSIS



CALGARY'S summer livestock exhibition in point of number and quality of entries in horse, cattle and sheep classes was one of the most successful in recent years. The swine section of the show was cancelled as a result of the prevalence of rhinitis in certain areas of the province.

A number of eastern breeders again had strong herds and flocks over the western fairs circuit, but Alberta entries stood up well in the ring and carried off their share of the ribbons. Following the placing of awards in keenly contested classes, championships were awarded as follows:

CATTLE—

SHORTHORNS — Grand champion and junior champion bull, Rockville Supreme Command, P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller.

Senior champion bull, Aberfeldy Field Marshal, John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston, Ont.

Reserve grand champion bull, Glenburn Knight Templar, Gardhouse.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Aberfeldy Butterfly, Gardhouse.

Junior champion female and reserve grand, Maxine Duchess, T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail.

HEREFORDS — Grand champion and junior champion bull, Carlos Real, Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel.

Reserve champion bull, Stanway Domino L.R.D. 223rd, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail.

Senior champion bull, Willow Springs Baldwin 313, Frank Collicutt, Crossfield.

Grand champion and junior champion female, Fuchsia Standard 44th, W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton.

Reserve grand champion female, Lady Riskmore 44th, Crawford-Frost.

Senior champion female, Belle Donald 217th, Chas. Bull & Sons, Calgary.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—Grand champion and junior champion bull, Lucy's Bandolier of Anoka, Edwards Bros., Watford, Ont.

Senior champion and reserve champion bull, Craven's Revolution Bonnie Lad, Kenneth Holt, Craven, Sask.

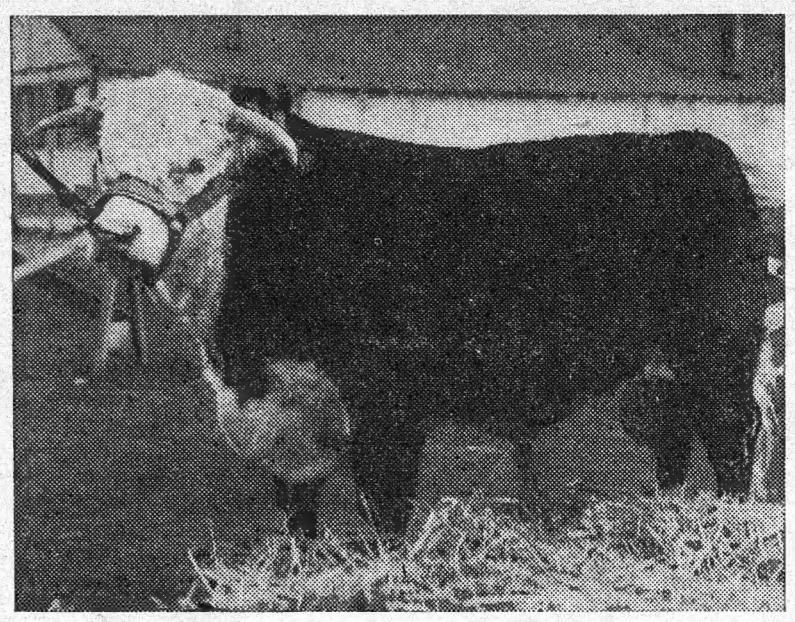
Grand champion and senior champion female, Barbara M of Anoka 8th, Edwards Bros.

Junior champion and reserve champion female, Craven's Revolution Blackcap 5th, Kenneth Holt.

HOLSTEINS—Grand champion and senior champion bull, Westland Hayden Monarch, Hays Ltd., Calgary.

Reserve grand champion, Daleford Fernie Little Joe, G. M. Gibb, South Edmonton.

Junior champion bull, Beverley Mar-



SHOWRING CHAMPIONS

Here are the winners of the purple ribbon as best of their respective breeds at the Calgary summer exhibition.

TOP LEFT—*Grand champion Shorthorn bull, Rockville Supreme Command, shown by P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.*

TOP CENTRE—*Grand Champion Jersey female, Mountainview Jester's Molly, shown by Fred Yeabsley, Calgary.*

TOP RIGHT—*Grand champion Percheron stallion, Ruby's Prince Laet, shown by N. S. Charlton, Carstairs, Alta.*

BELOW—*Grand champion Hereford bull, Carlos Real, shown by Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel, Alta.*

mara Wayne, Hays Ltd.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Tuxedo Ragapple Nettie, Davidson & Hays, Calgary.

Reserve grand champion female, Galside Queen Ormsby Heilo, G. M. Gibb.

Junior champion female, Hays Hayden Ruth, Hays Ltd.

JERSEYS — Grand champion and senior champion bull, Lindell Lady's Royal, Bellavista Farms, Milner, B.C.

Reserve grand champion bull, Edgely Standard Noble Jester, Fred Yeabsley, Calgary.

Junior champion bull, Bellavista Signalman Royal, Bellavista Farms.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Mountainview Jester's Molly, Fred Yeabsley.

Reserve grand champion female, Whitehills Royal Trixie, Fred Yeabsley.

Junior champion female, Fairmeade Lady Pilot 2nd, Fairmeade Farms, Milner, B.C.

AYRSHIRES—Grand champion and senior champion bull, Strathglass Generals Valor, Hodgson and Borrett, Forest Lawn, Alta.

Reserve grand champion bull, Woodlands Blue Ribbon, Rowland Ness, Winton.

Junior champion bull, Chestermere Golden Major, Hodgson and Borrett.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Strathview Swanky Butter Baby, Rowland Ness.

Reserve grand champion and reserve senior champion female, Sylvancrest Hortense, A. C. Anderson, Calgary.

Junior champion female, Sylvancrest Lady Lucky, A. C. Anderson.

HORSES—

CLYDESDALES — Grand champion stallion, Kaladar Kelly, C. Dunham, Fairlight, Sask.

Reserve, Chosen Winalot, Lawrence M. Rye, Edmonton.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Rosetta, Thos. McMillan, Calgary.

Reserve, Strathore Queen, James S. Thomson, Midnapore, Alta.

Junior champion female, Kaladar Heather, C. Dunham.

PERCHERONS — Grand champion stallion, Ruby's Prince Laet, N. S. Charlton, Carstairs, Alta.

Reserve, Justamere Professor, Justhome Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

Grand champion and senior champion female, Starlight Koncarness, H. E. Salter, Calgary.

Reserve grand and reserve senior champion female, Leona, Justhome Ranch.

Junior champion female, Justhome Netta, Justhome Ranch.

BELGIANS — Junior and grand champion female, Park Lake Patsy, H. E. Salter, Calgary.

THOROUGHBREDS — Champion stallion, Fort Burdock, N. J. Christie, Calgary.

Reserve, Hi-V-York, K. Inamasu, Calgary.

Champion mare, Yeovill, Mrs. James Anderson, Calgary.

Reserve, Blanche Flame, Burrows and Walker, Edmonton.

A showy line-up of four-horse teams,

(*Continued on page* 31)

Champions at 1945 Stampede

STAMPEDE features of the 1945 Calgary Exhibition again drew their thousands of spectators, the largest attendance in the history of the perennial show. For six days cowboys battled it out with the toughest of wild bronks and steers in the infield, while on the racetrack the thrills and spills of the chuckwagon races kept the interest of the crowds in this "rangeland derby" classic at a high pitch.

Official winners and times in this event, posted after the final heat of the five-day contest, marked by superb horsemanship and daring on the part of drivers and their outriders, were as follows:

1, Alvin Hilker (6:16.2); 2, J. J. Swain (6:17); 3, Dick Cosgrave (6:25.1); 4, Buckhorn Ranch (6:27.4); 5, Ronald Glass (6:30.1); 6, Johnston and Higgins (6:31); 7, Ralph Innocent (6:34.3); 8, Noble Bros. (6:34.4); 9, Theo Thage (6:45); 10, Tom Lauder (6:47.3); 11, Jim Ross (6:49.1); 12, Slim Fenton (7:06).

Here are the new champions named in the 1945 Stampede:

North American champion all-round cowboy: Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana.

Canadian champion all-round cowboy: Jimmy Robinson, Pincher Creek.

North American Saddle Bronk Riding: 1, Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana ($640); 2, Bob Olson, Helena, Mont., ($513); 3, Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, ($42); 4, Frank Voros, Hardisty, ($171).

Canadian Saddle Bronk Riding — 1, Frank Duce, Cardston ($184); 2, Bob Fisher, Neutral Hills ($138); 3, Carl Olson, Ribstone ($92); 4, Wally Lindstrom, Airdrie ($46).

Bareback Horse Riding — 1, Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, ($428); Bud Linderman, Red Lodge, Montana ($321); 3, Jack Wade, Haywood, Calif., ($214); 4, Gordon Doan, Halkirk, ($107).

Calf roping (four-calf total): 1, Floyd Peters, Havre, Mont., 75 4/5 ($920); 2, Pat Burton, Claresholm, 89 1/5 ($690); 3, W. W. Mounkes, Okotoks, 102 4/5 ($460); 4, Toots Burton, Claresholm, 112 2/5 ($230).

Steer decorating (three-steer total): 1, Floyd Peters, Havre, Mont., 17 4/5 ($625); 2, Glen Tyler, Modesto, Calif., 24 2/5 ($468); 3, Frank McDonald, Maycroft, 30 4/5 ($312); 4, Frank Manyfingers, Hillspring, 34 3/5 ($156).

Men's steer riding: 1, Jimmy Schumaker, Phoenix, Ariz. ($476); 2, Jerry Ambler, Glenwood, Wash. ($357); 3, Lewis Palmer, Vulcan ($238); 4, Ger-